# AN ANALYSIS OF THE EURASIAN AND AUSTRALIAN NEPTINI (LEPIDOPTERA : NYMPHALIDAE)

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# AN ANALYSIS OF THE EURASIAN AND AUSTRALIAN NEPTINI (LEPIDOPTERA : NYMPHALIDAE)



*By* J. N. ELIOT

CONTENTS



SYNOPSIS

The Eurasian and Australian Neptini are revised and keys to the genera and species are provided. Two new species and 47 new subspecies are described.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe has usually been referred to in the past as Neptidi or Neptidini ; I follow Fox (1965 : 247) in calling it Neptini, on the grounds that *Neptis* is a Latin noun.

More than 500 names of Eurasian and Australian Neptini have been published. Many of these have been attached by different authors first to one species and then to another in a most haphazard manner, mainly due to a failure to investigate the male genitalia. The only attempts to review the Eurasian and Australian species as a whole have been those of Fruhstorfer (1908 and 1913 (*in* Seitz)), who used only external characters, including venation, and whose arrangement contains many faults. The African species of *Neptis* were analysed on the basis of the male genitalia by Eltringham (1922). I consider that the male genitalia afford the most reliable characters for a systematic arrangement, and they have been used primarily for the present analysis. I am more fortunate than Eltringham in finding that in my chosen area differences of genitalia can usually be correlated with external differences, so that it has been possible to write keys relying mainly on the latter.

Important works subsequent to Seitz dealing with parts of the Oriental region have been written by Evans (1932) for Ceylon, India and Burma, by Roepke (1938) for Java, by Corbet & Pendlebury (1956) for Malaya and by Shirôzu (1960) for Formosa.

## HISTORY AND STATUS OF GENERA

The following genera have been described:

***Neptis*** Fabricius, 1807 : 282 (type-species : *Papilio aceris* Esper by selection of Crotch, 1872).

***Pantoporia*** Hübner, 1819 : 44 (type-species : *Papilio hordonia* Stoll by selection of Scudder, 1875).

***Acca*** Hübner, 1819 : 44 (type-species : *Papilio venilia* Linnaeus by selection of Scudder, 1875).

***Philonoma*** Billberg, 1820 : 78 (type-species : *Papilio aceris* Esper under Article 67 (i) of International Code of Zoological Nomenclature).

***Phaedyma*** C. Felder, 1861 : 31 (type-species : *Papilio heliodora* Cramer by selection of Scudder, 1875).

***Rahinda*** Moore, 1881 : 56 (type-species : *Papilio hordonia* Stoll by original designation).

***Aldania*** Moore, 1896 : 46 (type-species : *Diadema raddei* Bremer by original designation).

***Paraneptis*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Papilio lucilla* Denis & Schiffermüller by original designation).

***Kalkasia*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Limenitis alwina* Bremer & Grey by original designation).

***Hamadryodes*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Athyma lactaria* Butler by original designation).

***Andrapana*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Papilio columella* Cramer by original designation).

***Bimbisara*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis amba* Moore by original designation).

***Stabrobates*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis radha* Moore by original designation).

***Andasenodes*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis mimetica* Grose Smith by original designation).

***Rasalia*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Athyma gracilis* Kirsch by original designation).

***Pandassana*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis fuliginosa* Moore by original designation).

***Bisappa*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis neriphus* Hewitson by original designation).

***Marosia*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis antara* Moore by original designation).

***Palanda*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis illigera* Eschscholtz by original designation).

***Tagatsia*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis dama* Moore by original designation).

***Lasippa*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Papilio heliodore* Fabricius by original designation).

***Bacalora*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Neptis pata* Moore by original designation).

***Atharia*** Moore, 1898 : 146 (type-species : *Limenitis consimilis* Boisduval by original designation).

Hübner's genera *Pantoporia* and *Acca* included both Neptine and non-Neptine species grouped according to the colour of their markings—orange in *Pantoporia* and white in *Acca*. With the selection of type-species by Scudder (1875) both genera became restricted to a Neptine group with specialized venation, which I deal with under *Pantoporia*. It was not, however, till 1934 that this genus came to be correctly recognized (Hemming, 1967 : 336), having been previously used wrongly in Limenitini. The species now included in *Pantoporia* had until then been dealt with under *Acca* and *Rahinda*.

Nearly all the sixteen genera described by Moore in 1898 were recognized as ill-founded by his contemporaries and with the exception of *Bimbisara* were at most used only temporarily by subsequent authors. He surprisingly included *Aldania* in his group *Potamina*, which some modern authors, I think mistakenly, separate from the Nymphalidae as the family Apaturidae.

Fruhstorfer (1908, 1913) maintained *Rahinda* as a valid genus under which he subordinated *Acca* as a subgenus—an unacceptable course since the latter has 62 years' priority. He divided *Neptis* into three subgenera : *Neptis*, *Phaedyma* and *Bimbisara*, misusing the last for a heterogeneous collection of species from widely separated groups having little in common save a more or less similar hind wing precostal vein. Subsequently most authors dealing with the Oriental Region, e.g. Evans (1932), Roepke (1938), Corbet & Pendlebury (1956), sank *Rahinda*, *Phaedyma* and *Bimbisara* in *Neptis*, but in the Australian Region Waterhouse (1932) maintained *Acca*. It remained for Shirôzu (1960) to reinstate *Pantoporia* and to use it correctly.

*Seokia* Sibatani, 1943 (with type-species *Limenitis pratti* Leech, 1890) is a Limenitine genus which is wrongly stated both in *Zool. Rec.* **1948** : 258 and by Hemming (1967 : 408) to have *Papilio aceris* Esper, 1783, as its type-species. The latter further wrongly states that *Seokia* is invalid, on the grounds that it is a junior objective synonym of *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807.

In deciding upon the validity of the described genera previous authors seem to have been guided almost entirely by venation. I consider that the male genitalia furnish even more important taxonomic characters. In the Neptini the genitalia are very constant with the exception of the clasp (valva), which generally shows distinctive characters down to species-group level. Its general shape permits the tribe to be divided into two major categories : species in which the ampulla and

harpe (as defined by Sibatani *et al.* (1954)) are terminally fused and species with ampulla and harpe clearly differentiated, the former being extended into some form of terminal process.

The first category can be further divided into species in which vein 10 (see Text-fig. 1) of the fore wing originates from vein 7 (genus *Pantoporia* sensu stricto) and species in which vein 10 originates from the cell. This latter group is, I think, of at least subgeneric value. As I abhor the lengthening of nomenclature involved in subgenera, I prefer to treat it as a distinct genus and select *Lasippa* from five of Moore's available genera, all published simultaneously, to designate it (see below).

The second category can also be divided on venation in the same way as the first, the two species in which vein 10 originates from vein 7 being separated under *Aldania*. More than 80 species remain in which vein 10 originates from the cell, and on grounds of convenience it is desirable to subdivide such a huge assemblage. The problem is to find an adequate basis for so doing. Only one group of species, namely that dealt with by Fruhstorfer under *Phaedyma*, appears to have adequate claims for separate treatment from *Neptis*. Its main characteristics are as follows:

a. Vein 8 of the hind wing is almost as long as vein 1 of the fore wing, ending just before, at or just below the apex (character otherwise found in only four species of *Neptis*).

b. The development of the speculum on the upper surface of the male hind wing, and of a corresponding polished area on the under surface of the fore wing, is greater than in any other group.

c. The clasps of the described species are furnished with a relatively enormous sickle-shaped terminal process.

I think *Phaedyma* is just worth reinstating as a separate genus and I include in it, as an isolated and aberrant member, a curious new species, *Ph. chinga* sp. n. *infra*, which possesses the first two of the above characters but has a clasp unlike that of any other species in the tribe. Even so my use of *Phaedyma* is more restricted than originally envisaged by its author, who included in it two species, one of which (*Limenitis sankara* Kollar) is a perfectly normal *Neptis* species.

Summarizing, I divide the tribe into the following genera:—

***Pantoporia*** Hübner (synonyms : *Acca* Hübner **syn. n.**, *Rahinda, Marosia, Tagatsia, Atharia* Moore).

***Lasippa*** Moore (synonyms : *Pandassana, Bisappa, Palanda, Bacalora* Moore).

***Neptis*** Fabricius (synonyms : *Philonoma* Billberg, *Paraneptis, Kalkasia, Hamadryodes, Bimbisara, Stabrobates, Rasalia* Moore).

***Phaedyma*** C. Felder (synonyms : *Andrapana, Andasenodes* Moore).

***Aldania*** Moore.

All the above generic names are of feminine gender. It is unfortunate that the type-species of *Neptis, Papilio aceris* Esper, which has been widely used for one of the two European *Neptis* species, must sink as a synonym of the less well-known name *Papilio sappho* Pallas, which has twelve years' priority.

## ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEPTINI

The Neptini are closely related to the Limenitini and should not, in my opinion, be placed in a separate subfamily, as has been done by some modern authors. The tribe is at present widespread in the Ethiopian Region and in the Oriental Region (sens. lat.), with slight extensions into the Palaearctic and Australian Regions. There can be no certainty as to the origin of the tribe but, based on present distribution, it seems probable that the original birthplace was in Eurasia at a time when the climate was milder ; subsequently deteriorating climatic conditions would have forced the bulk of the tribe southwards into the Indo-Malayan and African tropics, leaving in more northerly areas only those species able to adapt to more rigorous conditions.

The African species are superficially very different from the Oriental species, but on grounds of male genitalia alone the species included in *Neptis* by Eltringham seem to fall broadly within that genus, though without close relationship to any of the existing Oriental groups.

Within the Oriental Region (sens. lat.) there seem to have been three main centres of development and distribution, which I designate the Sino-Himalayan, the South East Asian and the Papuan. The first of these centres includes the basin of the Yangtse-Kiang and the mountains which connect it to the Himalayas and to the highlands of Vietnam, Siam and Burma. This area has been treated by some authors as Palaearctic, but I regard it as a primarily Oriental area in which numerous Palaearctic elements are intermixed through invasion from the North and eastwards along the high mountains of Central Asia. The Sino-Himalayan Neptini mostly occur at low to moderate elevations, and seem to be closely related to the S.E. Asian elements.

The S.E. Asian area comprises the whole of what is normally regarded as the Oriental Region, i.e. from India and S.E. China through the Malay Archipelago as far as Weber's Line. I have subdivided it into three sub-areas, the Indo-Malayan, the Philippine and the Celebesian, since many forms occurring in the two latter sub-areas are sufficiently distinct to warrant specific status, and in some cases it is not clear with which Indo-Malayan species they share a common descent. One or two species with a restricted distribution in India and Burma may possibly have originated in Peninsular India, but most of the species seem to be Malaysian in origin.

The Papuan area (including N.E. Australia—an area of recent colonization) used to be regarded as a subregion of the Australian Region but, as pointed out by Evans (1949 : x) the Papuan butterflies have far more in common with the Oriental butterflies than with the true Australian butterflies.

In Tables A and B I list the species according to their presumed centres of development and distribution. Species which seem to be derived from a common ancestor in recent times are placed on the same line. ' Species ' which may be no more than subspecies of one another are linked by a hyphen. Duplex species (see Toxopeus, 1930) are bracketed. Species which are derived from comparatively recent invaders from other areas are indicated by an arrow before the species name,

thus → *gracilis*. The major and minor species-groups are separated by continuous and broken horizontal lines respectively.

TABLE A

Supposed Centres of Development and Distribution of Neptis Species

| Sino-Himalayan sub-region | S.E. Asian sub-region | | | Papuan sub-region |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indo-Malayan | Philippine | Celebesian | |
| | | | | *praslini*<br>*nausicaa* |
| | | | | *brebissonii*<br>*satina* |
| | *duryodana*<br>*nisaea*<br>{ *clinia*<br>{ *clinioides* | | | |
| *sappho*<br>*yerburii* | *hylas* | *mindorana* | *ida* | → *gracilis* |
| *soma*<br><br>*mahendra - reducta* | *nata*<br>*sunica* | *pampanga* | | |
| | *leucoporos* | | | |
| | *jumbah* | | | |
| *pseudovikasi* | { *harita*<br>{ *ilira*<br>*omeroda*<br>*vikasi* | { *cymela-nitetis*<br>{ *cyra-vibusa* | *celebica* | |
| | *miah* | | | |
| *noyala* | | | | |
| *sankara*<br>*philyra*<br>*speyeri* | | | | |
| | *cartica*<br>*magadha* | | | |
| *nashona* | | | | |
| *ananta* complex | *anjana* | | | |

TABLE A—(*contd*)

| Sino-Himalayan sub-region | S.E. Asian sub-region | | | Papuan sub-region |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indo-Malayan | Philippine | Celebesian | |
| *zaida-thestias* | | | | |
| *antilope*<br>*sylvana*<br>*meloria* | | | | |
| *armandia*<br>*hesione* | | | | |
| *radha* | | | | |
| *cydippe* | | | | |
| *arachne - nemorosa* | | | | |
| *narayana* | | | | |
| *beroe* | | | | |
| *manasa* | | | | |
| *thisbe*<br>*yunnana*<br>*nycteus* | | | | |
| *themis*<br>*thetis*<br>*nemorum* | | | | |
| *philyroides* | | | | |
| *rivularis*<br>*divisa* | | | | |
| *pryeri* | | | | |
| *alwina*<br>*dejeani* | | | | |

## Table B

Supposed Centres of Development and Distribution of Pantoporia, Lasippa, Phaedyma and Aldania Species

| Sino-Himalayan sub-region | S.E. Asian sub-region | | | Papuan sub-region |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indo-Malayan | Philippine | Celebesian | |
| | GENUS PANTOPORIA | | | |
| | | | | *venilia* |
| | | | | *consimilis* |
| *bieti* | *hordonia*<br>*sandaka*<br>*assamica*<br>*paraka*<br>*dindinga* | *epira*<br>*dama*<br>*cyrilla* | | |
| | | | *antara* | → *mysia* |
| | *aurelia* | | | |
| | GENUS LASIPPA | | | |
| | *heliodore*<br>*tiga-bella* | | | |
| | *viraja* | *pata* | | |
| | *monata - illigerella* | *illigera - ebusa* | *neriphus* | |
| | GENUS PHAEDYMA | | | |
| *chinga* | | | | |
| *aspasia* | *columella*<br>*mimetica* | | *daria* | *amphion* complex |
| | GENUS ALDANIA | | | |
| *raddei* | | | | |
| *imitans* | | | | |

It will be seen that both *Pantoporia* and *Phaedyma* are distributed throughout all three sub-regions. This suggests that they diverged from the common Neptine stock at an early date and provides a further reason for giving them generic status. It is curious that *Lasippa*, which because of its similar genitalia must share a common ancestor with *Pantoporia*, yet because of its normal Neptine venation appears to be closer to the archaic stock, should have a more restricted distribution. Possibly its distribution was once wider.

## GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION AND POLYMORPHISM

### *Sino-Himalayan species*

Subspecific boundaries are not easily drawn on the Asiatic mainland. Forms occurring in Western China usually differ a little from Eastern Chinese forms, which are closer to the forms occurring in Siberia and Japan. Fairly well-marked subspecies occur in an area from the Eastern Himalayas through the highlands of Burma, Siam and Vietnam, and similar forms may extend down the mountains into Malaya and, in one case (*Neptis sankara*), even into Sumatra. These forms presumably merge into the Chinese forms in South China, but lack of available material makes it difficult in most cases to see exactly how and where the change takes place. Forms from the Western Himalayas differ from Eastern Himalayan forms by having wider markings and a paler underside ground colour ; these differences seem to be mainly, perhaps even wholly, due to lower average humidity. Eastern and Western Himalayan forms are presumably joined by a cline in the 550 mile stretch of the Nepal Himalaya, but again paucity of material leaves the location and steepness of the cline in doubt. Forms from the Upper Mekong Valley (N.W. Yunnan), magnificently represented in the Oberthür collection, usually differ quite markedly both from the Western Chinese and Eastern Himalayan subspecies. The Upper Mekong Valley comprises a deep narrow trough between very high mountains, and must be isolated from the geographically close and similar troughs formed by the Upper Yangtse and Salween. It would be interesting to know if these valleys also produce distinct subspecies, but unfortunately the British Museum (Natural History) is without material from them. Formosa is mainly populated with Sino-Himalayan species in very distinct subspecies. One species (*Neptis soma* Moore) has unexpectedly reached the mountains of South India, a feat which it shares with *Colias erate* (Esper).

A curious phenomenon is that many species which have yellow or orange markings in China change to white in Burma or in the Himalayas. The precise boundary between yellow and white forms occurs in different places in different species, suggesting that there is no single common cause for the change. All the yellow species which occur in Formosa are white or whitish there, even in the case of the *Neptis ananta* complex which maintains a yellow colour throughout the mainland. Most of the yellow species produce in their yellow areas of distribution, occasional varieties exhibiting varying degrees of albescence, but these are not true dimorphs. Dimorphism does, however, occur in China in *N. sankara antonia*, which has a yellow dimorph f. *antonia* Oberthür and a white dimorph f. *sinica* Moore, with only very

occasional intergrades. Dimorphism also occurs in the Western Himalayas in *N. zaida zaida* Westwood where a stable whitish dimorph f. *pallida* Tytler occurs frequently with the typical pale yellowish form. These dimorphs have generally been regarded as seasonal forms, but it is clear from dated material in the British Museum (Natural History) that both occur together and that they are true dimorphs. *N. zaida* is also remarkable for exhibiting an unusually high degree of subspeciation, whitish, pale yellow and orange monomorphic subspecies occurring from the Central Himalayas to South Burma in a quite unpredictable pattern.

*S.E. Asian species*

The Neptini are poorly represented in Peninsular India (7 species), still more so in Ceylon (3 species) ; in most cases each of these areas produces subspecies differing from the wide-spread forms occurring in the Indo-Burmese area (N.E. India to Burma, Siam and Vietnam). The Indo-Burmese forms are sometimes divisible into northern and southern subspecies and, in a few instances, are continued by generally similar forms into Hainan and South, Central and Western China. Three species which have reached Formosa occur in less strongly differentiated subspecies than in the case of the more numerous Sino-Himalayan species ; probably they reached the island at a later date. The Andaman Islands exhibit parallel variation through a very dark under surface ground colour in all the species which occur there.

Neomalaya (Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo) appears to be the headquarters of the S.E. Asian species ; the subspecies there are generally similar. Javanese forms usually have wider markings, whilst the forms occurring in the Lesser Sunda Islands, which must be derived from Javanese stock, show a reversion towards Neomalayan forms. An exception is provided by *Neptis nata* Moore which occurs in such distinct subspecies in Malaya, Sumatra/Borneo and Java/Lesser Sunda Is. that at first sight three separate species seem to be involved. Paramalaya (the chain of islands off the West coast of Sumatra from Simalur to Engano, to which I add the Nicobars) produces strikingly diverse subspecies ; here evolution seems to have proceeded haphazardly and fast amongst the small isolated populations. This diversity is well illustrated by the enormous differences between the subspecies of the *Neptis vikasi* group occurring in Nias and the adjacent Mentawi Islands. Palawan (politically Philippine but zoogeographically Malaysian) produces strongly differentiated subspecies, so much so that I have felt compelled to separate three species (*Neptis sunica* sp. n. infra, *Lasippa illigerella* (Staudinger) and *L. bella* (Staudinger)) from their nearest Malaysian relatives. Only two Philippine species have succeeded in reaching Palawan in forms which do not differ greatly from the forms occurring in Mindoro. One of these, *Neptis mindorana* C. & R. Felder, is surprisingly the sole representative there of the *N. hylas* complex.

The Philippines proper can be divided into three island groups, each producing very distinct groups of subspecies which exhibit parallel variation to a striking degree. These groups are : —

a. Luzon (with its satellite islands such as Polillo and the Babuyanes Is.) and the

large islands of Panay and Negros with the smaller island of Guimaras which lies between them.

b. Mindanao with Samar, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte and the Sulu Archipelago as well as many small islands, including Bazilan and Camiguin de Mindanao.

c. Mindoro.

The subspecies from the Luzon group are characterized by wide, clear markings, their width decreasing somewhat from South to North. The subspecies from the Mindanao group have much narrower and often sullied markings with a darker underside ground colour, so much so that in some cases it is hard to believe that one is dealing with the same species as in Luzon. Considering that Samar is so much closer to Luzon than Panay and Negros, and apparently separated by a sea of no greater depth, it is astonishing how wide a taxonomic gap exists between one and the other. The subspecies from Mindoro have markings intermediate in width between the subspecies from the Luzon and Mindanao groups, though closer to the latter, but also differ from both to an extent that suggests they they are the most isolated group. Unfortunately I have not seen any Neptini from the large island of Masbate and only a single specimen (the type of *Pantoporia epira* (C. & R. Felder)) from the nearby island of Burias which is intermediate between the subspecies from Luzon and Mindanao. It would be interesting to know if these islands provided the ' missing link ' between the two latter groups.

There is one exception to the grouping outlined above. *Neptis mindorana* occurs as far south as Leyte, Bohol and Cebu in a Luzon-like form. The explanation is, I think, that the *hylas* complex comprises butterflies favouring secondary growth and cultivation, and such insects, though not migrants in the accepted sense, tend to spread very rapidly wherever a suitable habitat is created by man or other agents. This would account for the homogeneity of the forms occurring in most of the islands and may eventually lead to the submergence of the very distinct indigenous forms in Mindanao and Mindoro.

In Celebes the tribe is represented by only five species. Except in the case of *Pantoporia antara* (Moore), an endemic which has succeeded in crossing Weber's Line into the Papuan subregion, the species are representatives of widespread S.E. Asian species, but specialization has proceeded so far that in every case I consider that they have attained separate specific status.

*Papuan species*

The Papuan area can be divided into five sub-areas, each producing very distinctive groups of subspecies : —

a. New Guinea with N.E. Australia and the islands lying on the shallow shelf surrounding New Guinea,

b. the South Moluccas (Buru, Ceram, Amboina etc.),

c. the North Moluccas (Obi, Batjan, Halmahera, Morotai etc.),

d. the Bismarck Archipelago,

e. the Solomon Islands.

The mainland of New Guinea can be subdivided into four zones tending to produce minor subspecies. Broadly similar zones were found by Brooks (1950 : 182) to apply also to the Amathusiid genus *Tenaris*. The zones are as follows : —

i. a western zone stretching westwards from the southernmost point of Geelvink Bay, including the inshore islands of Amberfron, Mioswar and Ron in Geelvink Bay,

ii. a northern zone stretching from the southernmost point of Geelvink Bay eastwards almost as far as the Huon Peninsula, and including Jobi Island in Geelvink Bay,

iii. a southern zone comprising the country south of the Snow Moutains as far east as the Gulf of Papua,

iv. an eastern zone, with similar forms continuing into the d'Entrecasteaux and Trobriand Islands and the Louisade Archipelago.

Of the remaining islands on the New Guinea shelf, Gebi, Waigiu, Mysol and the Aru Is. produce forms which differ little from the New Guinea forms. Alone among the inshore islands off the north coast, Dampier Island is remarkable in that all three species which have been taken there occur as melanic subspecies. The Schouten Islands, Mefor and the Key Islands, which are separated from New Guinea by a deeper sea and must have been isolated longer, have fewer species which occur in well differentiated subspecies. It is doubtful if any true Papuan species occur in the Tenimber group. The four species occurring in N.E. Australia show unexpectedly wide divergences from the New Guinea subspecies, bearing in mind the shallowness and island-studded nature of the Torres Strait.

The South Moluccas and the North Moluccas both possess only two Papuan species. These are monomorphic in the former group but in the latter *Pantoporia venilia* is polymorphic and *Phaedyma heliopolis* is dimorphic. In the former species there are four clear-cut polymorphs : with very wide white markings ; with the markings only half as wide ; with very narrow markings ; and with the markings obsolete. It is possible to define subspecies for the component islands by the frequency of occurrence of the different polymorphs ; for example in Obi the first two occur in approximate equality, the third rarely, the fourth not at all ; in Halmahera only the fourth is common, but the first and third also occur rarely ; in Batjan only the first three occur, with the first as a rarity. In the case of *Phaedyma heliopolis* the typical dimorph occurs unchanged in nearly all the islands whilst the other dimorph, with wider markings, varies geographically. Dimorphism also occurs in the Bismarck Archipelago in *Phaedyma ampliata*, but only in the female sex.

## SEASONAL VARIATION

Seasonal variation is well marked in appropriate areas, the dry season form having wider pale markings and a paler and usually more ochreous underside ground colour. Two exceptions to this rule are provided by the nominate subspecies of *Neptis hylas* in China, in which the dry season form has narrower white markings and a darker ground colour than the wet season form, and by *Pantoporia hordonia* in which the orange markings are of a richer shade in the dry season form.

## MIMICRY

Batesian mimicry of a high order is shown in the Papuan subregion by the species of the *Neptis praslini* group, which mimic the Danain genus *Tellervo*, and in Timor by *Phaedyma mimetica* which mimics the Danain genus *Euploea*. In China *Aldania imitans* is a passable mimic of *Danaus sita* (Kollar) ; *A. raddei*, though vaguely Danain-like, has no model co-existing with it and does not appear to be a mimic. It is possible that the forms of *Pantoporia venilia* and *Phaedyma ampliata* with obsolete or obsolescent markings are examples of incipient mimics.

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The fine collection of Neptini in the British Museum (Natural History) has formed the basis of my investigation. Of the 427 taxa listed in this paper only 22 are unrepresented in it. I wish to thank the Trustees for permission to examine and rearrange the collection, for the loan of material and for the use of the library. Many members of the Museum staff have helped me in one way or another, and I wish particularly to thank Mr. T. G. Howarth (South Kensington) and Mr. G. E. Tite (Tring) for much patient kindness. Mr. N. D. Riley, as always, has been ready to lend his great authority to the solution of any problem I took to him. Lt. Col. C. F. Cowan has answered many queries with unfailing promptitude. I owe particular thanks to Professor Dr. T. Shirôzu of the University of Kyushu who has helped me with information and whose generous gift of rare Formosan species has greatly enriched the national collection. Dr. P. Viette (Paris), Dr. A. Diakonoff (Leiden) and Dr. H. J. Hannemann (Berlin) kindly lent me types of butterflies in their care whose identity could not otherwise have been determined, and the first also permitted me to examine the Fruhstorfer collection in the Muséum national d' Histoire naturelle. Mr. E. Taylor kindly arranged the loan of material from the University Museum, Oxford. Mr. N. Jumalon of the University of San Carlos, Cebu City, helped me with information about Philippine forms and I was able to examine some of his captures, a number of which he has generously presented to the British Museum (Natural History). Dr. T. Norman and Lt. Col. J. C. S. Marsh have helped me with information concerning the forms occurring in Assam and Hong Kong respectively.

## Keys to the Genera and Species

The terms used in this and the following section to describe the external markings are illustrated in Text-fig. 1.

### Key to the Genera

1 Clasp with ampulla and harpe terminally fused and more or less rounded . . 2
– Clasp with ampulla and harpe clearly differentiated, the former with a terminal process . . . . . 3
2 Fore wing with vein 10 arising from vein 7 . . . . ***PANTOPORIA*** (p. 25)
– Fore wing with vein 10 arising from cell . . . . . ***LASIPPA*** (p. 42)
3 Fore wing with vein 10 arising from near base of vein 7 . . ***ALDANIA*** (p. 130)
– Fore wing with vein 10 arising from cell . . . . . 4

4 Male hind wing with vein 8 ending on costa well before apex (except in *N. alwina* group, *N. cydippe* and some subspecies of *N. praslini*) ; speculum not particularly prominent. Clasp variable, but never with enormous sickle-shaped terminal process . . . . . ***NEPTIS*** (p. 49)

– Male hind wing with vein 8 long, ending just before, at or just below apex ; speculum very prominent. Clasp with enormous sickle-shaped terminal process or abnormal . . . . . ***PHAEDYMA*** (p. 117)

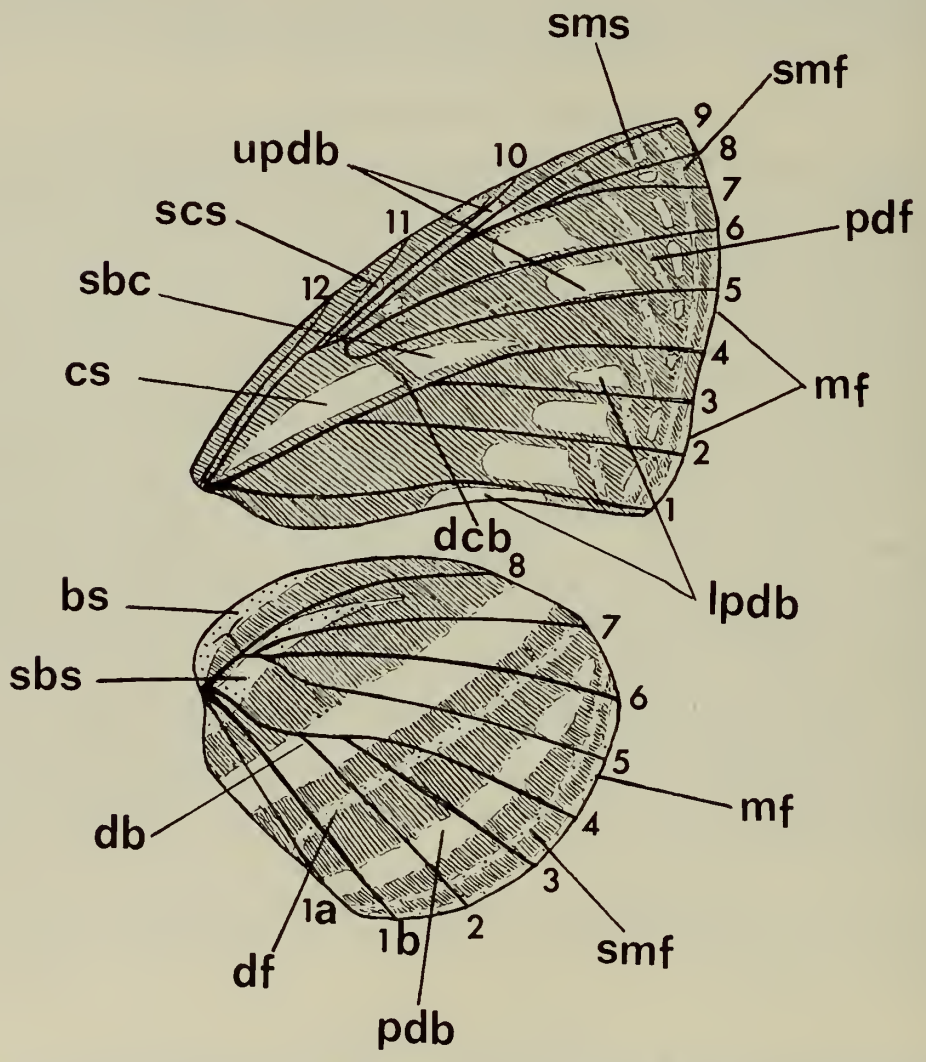


Fig. 1. Diagram of notional *Neptis* species to illustrate the terms used in the keys and lists of species and subspecies. Fore wing : cs = cell streak, sbc = streak beyond cell, dcb = discocellular bar, scs = subcostal spots, updb = upper postdiscal band, lpdb = lower postdiscal band, pdf = postdiscal fascia, sms = submarginal series, smf = submarginal fascia, mf = marginal fascia. Hind wing : bs = basal streak, sbs = subbasal streak, db = discal band, df = discal fascia, pdb = postdiscal band, smf = submarginal fascia, mf = marginal fascia.

## Key to the Species of *PANTOPORIA*

1 Fore wing without a cell streak on upper surface . . . . . 2
– Fore wing with cell streak . . . . . 3
2 Markings white and greyish blue . . . . . ***venilia*** (p. 25)
– Markings orange . . . . . ***consimilis*** (p. 30)
3 Under surface of fore wing without a pale subcostal streak above cell . . . 4
– Under surface of fore wing with a pale subcostal streak . . . . . 11
4 Under surface of fore wing with faint subcostal spots in spaces 10, base 9, 6 and sometimes also in 11 and 5. Under surface usually more or less striated or variegated . . . . . 5
– Under surface of fore wing without subcostal spots . . . . . 7
5 Upper surface with at least some of markings orange . . . . . 6
– Markings white, sometimes sullied with fuscous scales. . . . ***epira*** (p. 36)
6 Under surface of male hind wing with prominent whitish speculum which broadly invades the discal band causing it to taper above vein 5. Upper surface of fore wing with the grey postdiscal fascia always narrower than the linear orange submarginal series. Markings richer orange than in next species . ***sandaka*** (p. 35)
– Speculum greyish, less prominent, barely invading the discal band which continues more or less full width to vein 7. Grey postdiscal fascia in wet season forms much wider than submarginal series, which may be almost obliterated. Paler orange . . . . . ***hordonia*** (p. 32)
7 Upper surface with orange markings, on the fore wing the lower postdiscal band broad and continuous from dorsum to space 3 . . . . . 8
– Markings yellow, with lower postdiscal band comprising only a detached spot in space 2 and small contiguous streaks in spaces 1a and 1b. . . ***bieti*** (p. 38)
8 Upper surface with the black band which separates the orange discal and postdiscal bands ending on dorsum . . . . . 9
– Black band ends mid-space 1b . . . . . ***assamica*** (p. 37)
9 Upper surface of fore wing with orange or grey postdiscal fascia present (though closer to the termen than usual) ; orange submarginal series very narrow and linear . . . . . 10
– Postdiscal fascia absent ; submarginal series comprising prominent orange spots about 1 mm. wide . . . . . ***aurelia*** (p. 38)
10 Fore wing postdiscal fascia orange . . . . . ***paraka*** (p. 37)
– Postdiscal fascia grey . . . . . ***dindinga*** (p. 38)
11 Fore wing with upper postdiscal band continued above vein 6 by a streak in space 8 12
– Upper postdiscal band confined to spots in spaces 5 and 6 . . . ***dama*** (p. 39)
12 Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 5 and 6 separate. Confined to Philippines ***cyrilla*** (p. 40)
– Postdiscal spots in 5 and 6 continuous. Celebes and Moluccas . . . . 13
13 Upper surface of fore wing with orange submarginal series . . . ***antara*** (p. 41)
– Submarginal series obsolete . . . . . ***mysia*** (p. 41)

## Key to the Species of *LASIPPA*

1 Hind wing precostal vein upright with short branches from its upper end directed basad and distad . . . . . 2
– Precostal vein more or less evenly curved distad and without a basal branch . . 4
2 Upper surface with all markings orange . . . . . 3
– Postdiscal bands white, that of the fore wing consisting of large, separate lenticular spots . . . . . ***bella*** (p. 44)

3 Fore wing with spot in space 3 of submarginal series barely, if at all, wider than the spots in 2 and 4 and shaped like an isosceles triangle with its apex inwards. Male hind wing with speculum whitish and rather prominent . ***heliodore*** (p. 42)
– Spot in space 3 of submarginal series wider than spots in spaces 2 and 4, and shaped more like a right-angled triangle with its hypotenuse inwards and upright uppermost. Speculum greyish, not prominent . . . . . ***tiga*** (p. 43)
4 Under surface of fore wing without a pale subcostal streak above cell . . . 5
– Pale subcostal streak present . . . . . 6
5 Fore wing with cell streak and streak beyond cell conjoined. Markings orange or white faintly sullied with orange . . . . . ***viraja*** (p. 45)
– Cell streak and streak beyond separated by a dark discocellular bar. Markings yellow . . . . . ***pata*** (p. 44)
6 Upper surface markings not orange . . . . . 7
– Markings orange . . . . . ***neriphus*** (p. 48)
7 Fore wing with upper and lower postdiscal bands approximately the same width ; spot in space 3 not nearer base than spot in 2. Cilia not, or only obscurely, chequered . . . . . 8
– Upper postdiscal band much narrower than lower ; spot in 3 nearer base than spot in 2. Cilia chequered black and white . . . . . 9
8 Upper surface markings fuliginous . . . . . ***monata*** (p. 46)
– Fore wing postdiscal band and hindwing discal band white . . . ***illigerella*** (p. 46)
9 Upper surface with fore wing postdiscal and hind wing discal bands white ***illigera*** (p. 47)
– Fore wing postdiscal (except upper portion in a few forms) and hind wing discal bands fuliginous . . . . . ***ebusa*** (p. 48)

## Key to the Species of *ALDANIA*

1 Upper surface markings confined to dark stripes along the veins . . ***raddei*** (p. 130)
– With white discal, postdiscal and submarginal markings (the two first much nearer the margin than usual) ; outer third of hind wing broadly reddish brown ***imitans*** (p. 130)

## Key to the Species of *PHAEDYMA*

1 Markings yellow. Fore wing cell streak, streak beyond cell and lower postdiscal band continuous and shaped like a hockey-stick (Evans, 1932) . . . . . 2
– Markings white to pale green ; not hockey-stick like . . . . . 3
2 Under surface of hind wing with dark subbasal spots in cell and spaces, 5, 6 and 7. Hind wing precostal vein oblique and curved outwards . . . ***chinga*** (p. 117)
– Hind wing without subbasal spots ; precostal vein upright and straight ***aspasia*** (p. 118)
3 Hind wing precostal vein upright and straight. S.E. Asian . . . . . 4
– Precostal vein upright, but curved basad at its upper end. Papuan (*amphion* complex) . . . . . 6
4 Normally marked . . . . . 5
– Abnormally marked. Cell streak and streak beyond cell obsolete and postdiscal bands on fore wing and discal and postdiscal bands on hind wing close to termen. Mimics *Euploea* (Danainae) . . . . . ***mimetica*** (p. 124)
5 Under surface with one submarginal fascia, as usual, on both wings ***columella*** (p. 119)
– Both wings with two submarginal fasciae . . . . . ***daria*** (p. 124)
6 Under surface of fore wing with base of space 12 yellow or reddish orange, strongly contrasting with ground colour . . . . . 7
– Base of space 12 usually concolorous with ground colour, though in some forms a few reddish scales or an obscure buff patch may be present . . . . 8
7 Base of space 12 reddish orange. Dimorphic. Confined to North Moluccas ***heliopolis*** (p. 125)

– Base of space 12 orange-yellow. Monomorphic. Confined to New Guinea subarea . . . . . ***shepherdi*** (p. 127)
8 Marked normally . . . . . 9
– Markings obsolete except for submarginal and marginal markings ***amplicata*** ♀ f. ***eblis*** (p. 128)
9 Upper surface of fore wing with cell streak from base as usual, though divided by a central dark bar . . . . . 10
– Cell streak reduced to a small spot at outer end of cell . . . . . 11
10 Under surface of hind wing with basal streak reduced to a small white spot at base of space 8 and subbasal streak to a rather larger white spot at base of cell . ***ampliata*** (p. 128)
– Basal and subbasal streaks normal . . . . . ***fissizonata*** (p. 129)
11 Basal and subbasal streaks normal. Confined to San Christoval (Solomon Is.) ***fissizonata*** ssp. ***viridens*** (p. 130)
– Under surface of hind wing with basal and subbasal streaks obsolete or obsolescent. South Moluccas only . . . . . ***amphion*** (p. 125)

## Key to the Species of *NEPTIS*

1 Fore wing with single upper postdiscal band, more or less as in Text-fig. 1. Male with hind wing vein 8 much shorter than fore wing vein 1, except in *N. cydippe* and some forms of *N. praslini* . . . . . 2
– Fore wing with additional series of white postdiscal spots outside the upper postdiscal band, which is more oblique than usual, comprising a spot in space 4 below the normal postdiscal spot in 5, a spot in 5 just outside the lower edge of the normal spot in 5, a spot in 6 which is much nearer the base though still well outside the normal spot in 6, and a streak in space 8 above the origin of vein 7. Male with hind wing vein 8 almost as long as fore wing vein 1. *N. alwina* group . . . . . 70
2 (1) Fore wing without subcostal spots internal to the upper postdiscal band . 3
– Fore wing with subcostal spots . . . . . 48
3 (2) Fore wing upper side with lower postdiscal band obsolete below vein 2 except for a greyish blue streak in space 1a in one form ; upper postdiscal band comprising very small spots. Wings rounded. Mimics *Tellervo* (Danainae). *N. praslini* group . . . . . 4
– Fore wing with lower postdiscal band always extending into spaces 1a and 1b ; upper postdiscal band more or less prominent. Wings normal . . . 5
4 (3) Under surface fore wing with whitish spot about origin of vein 5 ; hind wing with white spot at base of cell . . . . . ***praslini*** (p. 49)
– No whitish spot on fore wing about origin of vein 5 nor white spot on hind wing at base of cell . . . . . ***nausicaa*** (p. 52)
5 (3) Under surface of hind wing with area between the discal and postdiscal bands uniformly blackish ; the discal band edged with grey-blue scales. Papuan. *N. brebissonii* group . . . . . 6
– Under surface of hind wing with discal fascia or series of dark blotchy spots between the discal and postdiscal bands ; discal band without a grey-blue edging. Sino-Himalayan and S.E. Asian . . . . . 7
6 (5) Under surface of fore wing with cell streak and streak beyond cell separated by a broad discocellular bar and the cell streak itself usually divided by a further bar. Under surface of hind wing with the postdiscal band broken into widely separated spots, submarginal fascia broken into separate dashes ***brebissonii*** (p. 53)
– Fore wing with cell streak and streak beyond conjoined ; on hind wing the postdiscal band consists of narrowly separated streaks and the submarginal fascia is almost continuous . . . . . ***satina*** (p. 54)

7 (5) Fore wing with streak beyond cell not extending into the base of space 3 (except in *N. miah* sometimes) . . . . . 8
– Fore wing with streak beyond cell extending narrowly into the base of space 3 on upper or under surface or on both. *N. zaida* group . . . . . 47
8 (7) Under surface of hind wing with a subbasal streak, basal streak does not reach vein 8 . . . . . 9
– No subbasal streak ; basal streak reaches vein 8 near its origin . . . 41
9 (8) Under surface of hind wing with discal fascia placed centrally between the discal and postdiscal bands, usually whitish and prominent (except in some dry season forms, in which it is obsolescent) . . . . . 10
– Discal fascia obsolete (*N. noyala*) or much closer to the discal than to the postdiscal band and outwardly edged, or partly obscured, by a dark band or series of blotchy spots . . . . . 26
10 (9) Fore wing cilia with a white patch in space 8 . . . . . 11
– Fore wing cilia fuscous in space 8 . . . . . 25
11 (10) Male clasp ends in a comparatively large sickle-shaped hook (Text-figs. 16, 17, 29–33). *N. hylas* group . . . . . 12
– Male clasp ends in a more or less rectangular projection, bearing at its apex a comparatively small scythe-shaped hook (Text-figs. 34–41). *N. nata* group 21
12 (11) Under surface of hind wing with discal band and/or discal fascia continued into space 7. Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2, 3 and 5 not in line (except in *N. ida*) . . . . . 13
– On hind wing both discal band and discal fascia end on vein 7. Fore wing postdiscal spots in 2, 3 and 5 in line and directed to costa ***duryodana*** (p. 54)
13 (12) Hind wing discal band expands from dorsum to costa . . . . . 14
– Hind wing discal band more or less same width throughout . . . . 15
14 (13) Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 confined to lower part of space and joined to spot in 2, which is well separated from the conjoined spots in spaces 1a and 1b. White markings with a bluish tinge . . . ***nisaea*** (p. 55)
– Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 3, 2 and 1a/1b separate and more or less evenly spaced. White markings without a bluish tinge . ***clinioides*** (p. 55)
15 (13) Fore wing cilia with white patches in spaces 6 and 7. Male clasp without a dorsal projection at the base of the sickle, which is comparatively stout . 16
– Fore wing cilia usually fuscous in spaces 6 and 7, but occasionally with a few white hair scales. Male clasp with a small dorsal projection directed inwards at the base of the sickle (as also in *N. clinioides*) . . . ***clinia*** (p. 56)
16 (15) Fore wing with prominent cell streak and streak beyond cell . . . . 17
– Fore wing with very narrow cell streak and small streak beyond cell, both almost obliterated on the upper surface by fuscous scales, but a little better defined on the under surface . . . . . ***gracilis*** (p. 65)
17 (16) Upper surface of fore wing usually with indications of a dark line across the cell close to the discocellular bar. Hind wing cilia chequered with the white patches at least as wide as the dark patches (except in Mindanao, Bazilan and Sulu Archipelago) ; spots of the postdiscal band, especially those in spaces 4 and 5, with their inner edges more or less rounded . . . 18
– Fore wing cell streak without indications of a transverse line. Hind wing cilia narrowly chequered, the white patches smaller than the dark ; postdiscal band inwardly almost even-edged . . . . . ***yerburii*** (p. 68)
18 (17) Under surface some shade of yellow to reddish ochreous, with the hind wing discal band and usually most of the other white markings outlined by black lines . . . . . 19
– Under surface always more reddish where sympatric forms occur, with the white markings more weakly, or not, outlined in black . . . . 20

19 (18) Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2, 3 and 5 not in line. On the under surface of the hind wing the discal band extends above vein 7, usually to the costa . . . . . ***hylas*** (p. 60)

– Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2, 3 and 5 in line or very nearly so. On the under surface of the hind wing the discal band always ends on vein 7, but the discal fascia is continued into space 7 as a white costal streak above the end of the discal band. Replaces *hylas* in Celebes . . ***ida*** (p. 67)

20 (18) Under surface of hind wing with the discal band usually weakly outlined in black. Continental . . . . . ***sappho*** (p. 58)

– Under surface of hind wing not outlined in black. Philippine ***mindorana*** (p. 65)

21 (11) White markings of upper surface without a creamy tinge . . . . . 22

– White markings with a creamy tinge . . . . . ***soma*** (p. 70)

22 (21) Antennal club with tip of nudum dark brown, barely contrasting with the rest of the club . . . . . 23

– Tip of nudum yellow-brown to light brown, contrasting well with the rest of the club . . . . . ***nata*** (p. 73)

23 (22) Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2 and 3 directed to termen well below apex ; upper postdiscal band with its outer edge inside the origin of vein 8 ; submarginal spots in spaces 6, 7 and 8 on a more or less even curve with the rest of the series. Hind wing discal band of even width throughout and not outlined in black on the under surface ; cilia with the black and white sections about equal . . . . . 24

– Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2 and 3 directed to apex (N.W. Himalayas) or to termen just below apex (China) ; upper postdiscal band less oblique than usual, reaching at least to the origin of vein 8 and usually with a small white patch at base of space 7 ; submarginal spots in spaces 6, 7 and 8 usually shifted in (as also in *soma*). Hind wing discal band expands slightly to costa and, on the under surface, is usually outlined by black lines ; cilia with the white sections wider than the black . . . ***mahendra*** (p. 78)

24 (23) Under surface ground colour strongly reddish brown. Formosan . ***reducta*** (p. 79)

– Under surface ground colour dark brown with at most a slight reddish tinge. Philippine . . . . . ***pampanga*** (p. 77)

25 (10) Abdomen not white banded. Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2 and 3 directed to apex. Hind wing discal band extends above vein 7. Under surface ground colour deep brownish red . . . . ***sunica*** (p. 79)

– Abdomen narrowly white banded opposite the hind wing discal band. Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2 and 3 directed to termen well below apex. Hind wing discal band ends on vein 7. Under surface ground colour brown without a reddish tinge . . . . . ***leucoporos*** (p. 80)

26 (9) Under surface of hind wing without small round spots in cell, though in some species there may be a small V- or U-shaped mark below vein 6 just internal to the discal band . . . . . 27

– Under surface of hind wing with one or two round dark spots in cell, in addition to a V- or U-shaped mark below vein 6 . . . . ***jumbah*** (p. 81)

27 (26) Fore wing upper postdiscal band wholly above vein 5 . . . . . 28

– Fore wing upper postdiscal band extends into space 4 on upper surface or under surface or both . . . . . 38

28 (27) Under surface ground colour some shade of brown without a strong reddish tinge ; hind wing with V- or U-shaped mark below vein 6 usually present. Upper surface markings fuliginous or white, never yellow. *N. vikasi* group 29

– Under surface reddish brown ; hind wing without a mark below vein 6. Upper surface markings typically yellow (but creamy white in Formosa) ***noyala*** (p. 82)

29 (28) Male hind wing with veins 6, 7 and 8 more or less equidistant throughout (see Text-figs. 14, 15) . . . . . 30
– Male hind wing with basal half of vein 7 close to, and parallel with, vein 6 but remote from vein 8 (see Text-fig. 13) . . . . . ***vikasi*** (p. 82)
30 (29) Male hind wing with veins 6, 7 and 8 usually diverging more or less evenly, but veins 6 and 7 may be parallel for first quarter only of vein 7 (Text-fig. 14) . 31
– Veins 6, 7 and 8 close together and more or less parallel for first half of vein 7 (Text-fig. 15) . . . . . ***omeroda*** (p. 84)
31 (30) Cilia fuscous on fore wing and at most very obscurely chequered on hind wing with lighter and darker brown . . . . . 32
– Fore wing cilia with prominent apical white patch in spaces 7 and 8 and hind wing cilia chequered white and brown . . . . . 33
32 (31) Under surface of hind wing with inner edge of discal band directed to costa between the ends of veins 7 and 8. Upper surface of male hind wing with a larger speculum than other members of the group, more or less obliterating the discal band in spaces 6 and 7 . . . . . ***harita*** (p. 85)
– Under surface of hind wing with inner edge of discal band directed to costa at, or just inside, the end of vein 8. Male speculum smaller, causing only slight fading of discal band inspaces 6 and 7 . . . . . ***ilira*** (p. 85)
33 (31) Fore wing lower postdiscal band directed to costa or apex. Philippines and Celebes . . . . . 34
– Fore wing lower postidscal band directed to termen. Continental ***pseudovikasi*** (p. 86)
34 (33) Fore wing postdiscal and hind wing discal bands white . . . . . 35
– Fore wing postdiscal and hind wing discal bands fuliginous . . . . . 36
35 (34) Under surface fore wing discocellular bar present ; hind wing discal band crosses vein 7 . . . . . ***cymela*** (p. 88)
– Under surface fore wing discocellular bar obsolete ; hind wing discal band ends on vein 7 . . . . . ***cyra*** (p. 88)
36 (34) Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 5 and 6 separate. Philippine . . . 37
– Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 5 and 6 conjoined, at least on the under surface. Celebesian . . . . . ***celebica*** (p. 88)
37 (36) Male hind wing with comparatively small speculum, which does not encroach on discal band in spaces 6 and 7. Fuliginous markings broader ***nitetis*** (p. 86)
– Speculum larger, almost obliterating the discal band in spaces 6 and 7. Markings narrower . . . . . ***vibusa*** (p. 88)
38 (27) Upper surface markings white or pale yellow. Under surface of hind wing without a V- or U-shaped mark under vein 6 near inner edge of discal band. *N. sankara* group . . . . . 39
– Upper surface markings orange. Under surface of hind wing with V- or U-shaped mark nearly always present . . . . . ***miah*** (p. 89)
39 (38) Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 nearer base than spot in 2 . . . . 40
– Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 not nearer base than spot in 2 . ***sankara*** (p. 90)
40 (39) Male clasp with terminal hook. Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 separated from the streak beyond cell only by the dark vein. Larger, fore wing length about 34 mm . . . . . ***philyra*** (p. 92)
– Male clasp without terminal hook. Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 usually about 1 mm. from streak beyond cell. Smaller, fore wing length about 26 mm . . . . . ***speyeri*** (p. 93)
41 (8) Forewing with prominent postdiscal spot in space 3. Male clasp with terminal hook. *N. cartica* group . . . . . 42
– Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 absent or, at most, forming merely a narrow continuation of the spot in 2 across vein 3. Male clasp without a terminal hook. *N. ananta* group . . . . . 43

42 (41) Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2 and 3 directed to termen . ***cartica*** (p. 93)
– Fore wing postdiscal spots in spaces 2, 3 and 5 in line and directed to costa ***magadha*** (p. 94)

43 (41) Under surface of fore wing with postdiscal fascia and submarginal series fading out before vein 9 and nearly always tinged bluish . . . . . 44
– Postdiscal fascia and submarginal series reach vein 9, as usual, and are not bluish . . . . . ***nashona*** (p. 95)

44 (43) Upper surface markings orange, yellow or cream. *N. ananta* complex . . 45
– Upper surface markings pale chestnut to whitish heavily suffused with brown ***anjana*** (p. 96)

45 (44) Upper surface markings orange or yellow . . . . . 46
– Upper surface markings cream, sometimes faintly tinged with yellow. Formosan . . . . . ***taiwana*** (p. 101)

46 (45) Upper surface markings broader and paler than in sympatric *namba* forms. Cilia very obscurely chequered in India/Burma, mainly whitish in China. Female with fore wing upper and lower postdiscal bands well separated ***ananta*** (p. 98)
– Markings narrower and richer orange than in sympatric *ananta* forms. Cilia narrowly but clearly chequered with white in India/Burma, more broadly and obscurely chequered in China. Female with fore wing upper and lower postdiscal bands narrowly united by an orange line except in China ***namba*** (p. 100)

47 (7) Under surface of hind wing with discal fascia . . . . . ***zaida*** (p. 101)
– Hind wing discal fascia obsolete, but the area between the discal and post-discal bands carries a number of reddish brown blotches . ***thestias*** (p. 103)

48 (2) Fore wing cell streak undivided . . . . . 49
– Fore wing cell streak interrupted by at least two black lines . . . . 68

49 (48) Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3, if present, placed above the spot in 2 or, at most, only slightly shifted in . . . . . 50
– Fore wing post discal spot in space 3 much shifted in, often touching the streak beyond cell, so that the cell streak, streak beyond cell and lower postdiscal band form a continuous ' hockey stick ' (Evans, 1932) . . 56

50 (49) Under surface of hind wing with area from base to discal band unmarked. *N. antilope* group . . . . . 51
– Under surface of hind wing with basal area variegated with dark markings . 53

51 (50) Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 immediately above the spot in 2 . . 52
– Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 shifted in a little nearer the base than the spot in 2 . . . . . ***antilope*** (p. 103)

52 (51) Under surface ground colour almost uniform pale yellowish. Smaller, fore-wing length about 32 mm . . . . . ***sylvana*** (p. 103)
– Under surface ground colour rich ochreous, tinged with reddish brown beyond forewing cell and hind wing discal band. Larger, fore wing length about 40 mm. . . . . ***meloria*** (p. 104)

53 (50) Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 absent or, at most, a mere extension of the spot in 2 across vein 3 ; streak beyond cell does not enter base of space 3. *N. armandia* group . . . . . 54
– Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 well developed ; streak beyond cell extends into the base of space 3, at least on the under surface. Larger . 55

54 (53) Under surface of fore wing with costal area above cell more or less concolorous with cell streak (yellow or white) . . . . . ***armandia*** (p. 104)
– Coastal area above cell reddish brown, contrasting with the yellow or whitish cell streak . . . . . ***hesione*** (p. 105)

55 (53) Under surface of hind wing variegated with mauve markings ; no basal or subbasal streaks. Fore wing with subcostal spot in space 5. Male clasp with terminal hook . . . . . ***radha*** (p. 106)

– Under surface of hind wing with basal and subbasal streaks ; no mauve markings. Fore wing no subcostal spot in space 5. Male clasp without terminal hook . . . . . ***narayana*** (p. 106)

56 (49) Male hind wing with vein 8 almost as long as vein 1 of fore wing. Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 usually at least 1 mm. from the streak beyond cell ***cydippe*** (p. 107)

– Male hind wing with vein 8 short, as usual. Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 usually separated from streak beyond cell only by the dark vein . 57

57 (56) Upper surface of hind wing with discal and postdiscal bands the same colour . 58

– Upper surface of hind wing with the discal band yellow or whitish, the postdiscal band brownish . . . . . 63

58 (57) Fore wing upper postdiscal band in spaces 9 and 10 normal, comprising short streaks. Under surface of hind wing with markings on area between base and discal band . . . . . 59

– Fore wing with a long yellow streak astride vein 10 uniting the upper postdiscal band and the subcostal spots, which are only weakly indicated. Under surface of hind wing with basal area unmarked . . ***beroe*** (p. 108)

59 (58) Under surface of hind wing with discal and postdiscal bands outlined by wavy reddish lines. *N. arachne* group . . . . . 60

– Under surface of hind wing without wavy reddish lines . . . . 61

60 (59) Under surface with fore wing postdiscal spot in space 5 and hind wing discal band white . . . . . ***nemorosa*** (p. 108)

– Fore wing postdiscal spot in space 5 and hind wing discal band yellow ***arachne*** (p. 108)

61 (59) Fore wing without postdiscal spot in space 4 . . . . . 62

– Fore wing with a postdiscal spot in space 4 . . . ***philyroides*** (p. 113)

62 (61) Upper surface markings cream to orange. Under surface of hind wing with a washed-out appearance . . . . . ***nanasa*** (p. 109)

– – Upper surface markings white. Under surface of hind wing with prominent mother-of-pearl markings in basal area . . . . . ***nycteus*** (p. 109)

63 (57) Male clasp without a terminal hook. Upper surface of hind wing with ochreous patches on termen between tornus and mid-space 3. *N. thisbe* group . . . . . 64

– Male clasp with a long terminal hook. Upper surface of hind wing with termen uniformly blackish brown. *N. themis* group . . . . . 66

64 (63) Under surface of hind wing with the subbasal lavender spot in space 5 well separated from the discal band, which has its two upper spots in spaces 6 and 7 usually narrow . . . . . 65

– Hind wing with the subbasal spot in space 5 touching or partly merged into the inner edge of the discal band, which usually has wide spots in spaces 6 and 7 . . . . . ***thisbe*** (p. 109)

65 (64) Larger, fore wing length about 37 mm. Under surface of hind wing with postdiscal band not faded out in the middle ; discal band with spot in 5 bluish white . . . . . typical form of ***thisbe*** ssp. ***obscurior*** (p. 110)

– Smaller, fore wing length about 29 mm. Under surface of hind wing with postdiscal band usually obsolescent in spaces 3, 4 and 5 ; discal spot in space 5 yellow . . . . . ***yunnana*** (p. 110)

66 (63) Under surface of hind wing with at least indications of a submarginal fascia . 67

– Under surface of hind wing unmarked yellow from postdiscal band to termen ***nemorum*** (p. 113)

67 (66) Under surface of hind wing with subbasal streak entire . . ***themis*** (p. 111)
– Hind wing subbasal streak divided into two . . . . ***thetis*** (p. 112)
68 (48) Under surface of hind wing with many black spots between discal band and base. Upper surface of hind wing with at least traces of a postdiscal band . . 69
– Under surface of hind wing without black spots. Hind wing postdiscal band obsolete . . . . . ***rivularis*** (p. 113)
69 (68) Male clasp without a dorsal projection. Fore wing submarginal series almost parallel to termen. Hind wing with veins heavily blackened across the discal band . . . . . ***divisa*** (p. 115)
– Male clasp with a large dorsal projection directed distad. Fore wing submarginal series prominent, bowed inwards in spaces 3 and 4. Hind wing veins lightly darkened across discal band . . . . ***pryeri*** (p. 115)
70 (1) Under surface of hind wing with subbasal streak not prominently divided ; with dark spots (occasionally faded out) in cell and at bases of spaces 6 and 7 ***alwina*** (p. 117)
– Hind wing subbasal streak larger and prominently divided by heavily blackened veins ; no spots in cell nor at bases of spaces 6 and 7 ***dejeani*** (p. 117)

## LIST OF SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES

The indications ' Type BMNH ; Type Oxford ; Type Paris ; Type Leiden ; Type Berlin ' mean that the types are in the British Museum (Natural History) ; University Museum, Oxford ; Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris ; Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden ; Institut für Spezielle Zoologie und Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, respectively and have been seen by me. Where the original description was based specifically on one or both sexes it should be assumed, unless otherwise stated, that single types of the described sex(es) have been seen. Where the original description did not specify a sex, full particulars of type material seen are given. The types of all new forms are deposited in BMNH with the exception of the allotype of *Neptis vikasi sabanga* in the University Museum, Oxford. The distribution given for each form is compiled from the material in BMNH unless otherwise stated.

### *PANTOPORIA* Hübner

### ***Pantoporia venilia*** (Linnaeus) **comb. n.**

### ***P. venilia godelewa*** (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Acca venilia godelewa* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 279. ♂♀ Buru. Types Paris.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia godelewa* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

South Moluccas (Buru).

### ***P. venilia venilia*** (Linnaeus) **comb. n.**

*Papilio venilia* Linnaeus, 1758 : 478. Hab. in calidis regionibus.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia venilia* (Linnaeus) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

South Moluccas (Amboina, Ceram, Gisser, Banda). Examples from Ceram Laut and Goram have the spots of the hind wing postdiscal band a little more obscure.

### *P. venilia obiana* (Swinhoe) **comb. n.**

*Acca obiana* Swinhoe, 1904 : 418. ♂ Obi. Type BMNH. Polymorph with broad white markings.
*Acca venilia obiana* ♀ f. *pseudevanescens* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 280. Obi. Type Paris. Polymorph with reduced white markings, not confined to ♀ sex.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia obiana* (Swinhoe) with f. *pseudevanescens* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

Apparently trimorphic, with fs. *obiana* and *pseudevanescens* occurring in approximate equality, f. *evanescens* only rarely.

NORTH MOLUCCAS (Obi).

### *P. venilia leucoion* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Acca venilia evanescens* f. *leucoion* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 281. ♀ Ternate. Type Paris. Polymorph resembling f. *obiana*, but with slightly narrower markings.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia leucoion* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

The only forms represented in BMNH from Ternate and Morotai are f. *leucoion*, which appears to occur also in Batjan and Halmahera as a very rare polymorph. It seems hardly likely that the species is monomorphic in Ternate and Morotai, but f. *leucoion* may have become established as the dominant form there.

NORTH MOLUCCAS (Ternate, Morotai).

### *P. venilia evanescens* (Staudinger) **comb. n.**

*Athyma venilia* var. (ab?) *evanescens* Staudinger, 1886 : 147, pl. 51. ♂ Batjan. Polymorph with greatly reduced white markings.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia evanescens* (Staudinger) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

Trimorphic in Batjan, with f. *evanescens* a little commoner than f. *pseudevanescens*, whilst f. *leucoion* occurs very rarely.

NORTH MOLUCCAS (Batjan).

### *P. venilia ganina* (Grose Smith) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Neptis ganina* Grose Smith, 1894 : 353, pl. 12, fig. 4 ♀. ♂♀ Gani, Halmahera. ♂ type BMNH. Polymorph with discal and postdiscal markings obsolete or very nearly so.
*Acca venilia evanescens* f. *contunda* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 281. ♂♀ Halmahera. Types Paris. **syn. n.** of f. *evanescens*.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia contunda* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600, pl. 126d.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *eblis ganina* Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

Trimorphic, with f. *ganina* apparently the most frequent form, fs. *evanescens* and *leucoion* occurring rarely.

NORTH MOLUCCAS (Halmahera).

### *P. venilia tadema* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Acca venilia tadema* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 282. ♂ Waigiu. Type Paris.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia tadema* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

Waigiu and Gebi Is. Examples from Misol Is., with wider greyish blue edging to the hind wing discal band, are provisionally placed here.

### *P. venilia holargyrea* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Acca venilia holargyrea* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 281. ♀ Aru Is., Key Is. and Tenimber. Type Paris.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia holargyrea* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

A single male from Key Is. has wider white markings than a series from Aru Is., and probably represents a distinct subspecies. Tenimber seems an unlikely locality, at least in the same subspecies as Aru Is. A pair taken by Frost and very fully documented from Tenimber proved to be *obiana*. It is known that Frost's localities are often unreliable (Brooks, 1950 : 204).

Aru Is.

### *P. venilia pseudovenilia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Acca venilia anceps* f. *pseudovenilia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 283. ♂♀ Dorey. Types Paris.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia anceps* f. *pseudovenilia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

Fruhstorfer recognized that a subspecies occurred in N.W. New Guinea distinct from the subspecies in North Central New Guinea. He mistakenly supposed that *anceps* Grose Smith, though applying to an aberration or rare variety, was available as the subspecific name for the former area and he designated f. *pseudovenilia* for the normal form. In view of his mistake over the type locality of *anceps* his name *pseudovenilia*, though originally intended for an infra-subspecific category, appears to be valid under the International Rules to designate the subspecies from N.W. New Guinea without formal elevation to subspecific rank by me. The subspecies differs from ssp. *anceps* chiefly in having the spots of the fore wing upper postdiscal band reduced.

N.W. New Guinea (Dorey, Arfak Mts., Wandesi, Wangaar, Amberfron Is., Ron Is.). A single male from the Weyland Mts. and two females from McCluer Gulf, with narrower greyish blue edging to the hind wing postdiscal band, are provisionally placed here.

### *P. venilia anceps* (Grose Smith) **comb. n.**

*Neptis anceps* Grose Smith, 1894 : 353. ♂ New Guinea. Type BMNH, labelled ' Humboldt Bay '. Dimorph or ab. with white markings more or less obsolete, but with greyish blue edging remaining.
*Neptis anceps* Grose Smith ; Grose Smith & Kirby, 1895 : 3, pl. Neptis 1, figs. 5, 6.
*Acca venilia grimberta* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 284. ♂♀ German New Guinea. Types Paris. Usual form.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia anceps* (Smith) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600. ' Dorey '.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia grimberta* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600, pl. 126d ' ♂ ' *recte* ♀. Astrolabe Bay.
*Acca venilia jobina* Joicey & Talbot, 1916 : 66, pl. 5, figs. 2, 3. ♂♀ Jobi Is. **syn. n.** of *grimberta*. Types BMNH.
*Acca venilia vertenteni* Hulstaert, 1924 : 80. ♂♀ Toerai, Digoel (Merauke area), Dutch New Guinea. **syn. n.** of *grimberta*.

It is unfortunate that the subspecies must be known by the name of an aberration or rare dimorph.

Northern New Guinea (Jobi Is., between Geelvink Bay and Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Bay, Cyclops Mts., Kumusi R. [? loc. err.]). Southern New Guinea (Oetakwa R., Eilanden R., Fly R.).

### *P. venilia cyanifera* (Butler) **comb. n.**

*Neptis cyanifera* Butler, 1878a : 481. Port Moresby. ♂ type BMNH. Ab. with white markings much reduced on the hind wing and almost obsolete on the fore wing.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia cyanifera* (Butler) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

Once again the subspecies has, regrettably, to be known by an aberration. The usual form has wider white markings, with narrower blue edging, than the preceding subspecies and closely approaches the next subspecies.

Eastern New Guinea (Port Moresby, Aroa R., Kumusi R., Mambare R., Hydrographer Mts., Yule Is.).

### *P. venilia glyceria* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Acca venilia glyceria* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 284. ♂♀ Fergusson Is.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia glyceria* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601, pl. 126d.

The white markings are a little wider than in the preceding subspecies, especially in the female.

D'Entrecasteaux Is., Trobriand Is. and Woodlark Is.

### *P. venilia louisa* ssp. n.

(Pl. 2, fig. 11)

♂♀. On the upper surface the white markings are wider than in any other subspecies, being half as wide again as in *glyceria* and a little wider than in *obiana*, and the greyish blue edging is very narrow. On the under surface the white bands are strongly tinged with blue and on the fore wing the cell streak and streak beyond cell are more clearly indicated than usual.

Holotype ♂. Louisiade Archipelago : Sudest Is., iv. 1898 (*Meek*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from a long series of both sexes from Sudest Is., Rossell Is. and St. Aignan Is.

### *P. venilia dampierensis* (Rothschild) comb. n.

*Acca venilia dampierensis* Rothschild, 1915b : 207. ♂♀ Dampier Is. ♂ type BMNH.

Resembles the type of *anceps*, but the greyish blue areas are reduced ; it follows the usual melanistic pattern of all the Neptini known to occur in Dampier Is.

Dampier Is.

### *P. venilia albopunctata* (Joicey & Noakes) comb. n.

*Acca venilia albopunctata* Joicey & Noakes, 1915 : 192. ♂♀ Schouten Is., Biak. Types BMNH.

Schouten Is. (Biak). Examples from Mefor Is. show a slight approach to ssp. *anceps*, but are provisionally placed under this subspecies.

### *P. venilia moorei* (Macleay) comb. n.

*Hamadryas moorei* Macleay, 1866 : 53.
*Neptis mortifacies* Butler, 1875 : 5. Queensland.
*Neptis mortifacies* Butler ; Grose Smith, 1900 : 15, pl. Neptis 5, figs. 1, 2 ♂.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia moorei* (Macleay) (? syn. *mortifascies* [misspelling] Butler) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601.
*Acca venilia moorei* (Macleay) Waterhouse, 1932 : 81, pl. 12, fig. 2.

N.E. Australia.

### *P. venilia novohannoverana* (Pagenstecher) comb. n.

*Neptis venilia novohannoverana* Pagenstecher, 1900 : 82. Neu-Hannover. ♂ type BMNH.
*Acca venilia glaucia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 285. ♂ Neu-Mecklenburg. **syn. n.** Type Paris.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia glaucia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601.
*Rahinda* (*Acca*) *venilia neohannoverana* [misspelling] (Pagenstecher) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601.

Bismarck Archipelago.

### *Pantoporia consimilis* (Boisduval) **comb. n.**

### *P. consimilis eurygrapha* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda consimilis eurygrapha* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 268. ♂ Waigiu. Type Paris.
*Rahinda consimilis eurygrapha* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.

Waigiu and Misol Is. A single male from Gebi Is. is similar on the upper surface, but is very pale, with washed-out markings, on the under surface. Examples from extreme N.W. New Guinea (Vogelkop) and from Ron Is. are nearer to this subspecies, under which they are provisionally placed, than to ssp. *stenopa*.

### *P. consimilis mioswara* (Talbot) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda consimilis mioswara* Talbot, 1932 : 164. ♂♀ Mioswar Is. Types BMNH.

Differs from ssp. *eurygrapha* only in having the outer edge of the fore wing lower postdiscal band indented at vein 3—a difference which may well prove inconstant in a series.

Mioswar Is.

### *P. consimilis continua* (Staudinger) **comb. n.**

*Neptis consimilis* var. *continua* Staudinger, 1886 : 146. Insel Jobi.
*Rahinda consimilis continua* (Staudinger) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.

Jobi Is.

### *P. consimilis stenopa* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda consimilis stenopa* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 267. German New Guinea. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Rahinda consimilis stenopa* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598, pl. 125b '♂' *recte* ♀.

Some examples from Geelvink Bay are indistinguishable from ssp. *continua*, but the tendency for the fore wing upper and lower postdiscal bands to unite is less frequent in the eastern part of its distribution area.

Northern New Guinea (eastern side of Geelvink Bay probably almost as far east as Astrolabe Bay).

### *P. consimilis vulcanica* **ssp. n.**

(Pl. 3, fig. 23)

♂♀ with wider markings than ssp. *stenopa*, in appearance almost exactly intermediate between this ssp. and ssp. *consimilis*, though the markings are generally of the paler and yellower shade of the former.

Holotype ♂. New Guinea (Mandated Territory) : Vulcan Is., xi. 1913–i. 1914 (*Meek*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 8 ♂, 2 ♀ from Vulcan Is., 1 ♀ from Astrolabe Range and a long series from various localities in British New Guinea. Examples from Southern New Guinea (Oetakwa R., 2 ♀, Eilanden R., 1 ♂) show a slight approach to ssp. *stenopa*.

### *P. consimilis melanotica* (Rothschild) comb. n.

*Acca consimilis melanotica* Rothschild, 1915b : 207. ♂ Dampier Is. Type BMNH.

The degree of melanism is rather variable, and similar forms occur as rare aberrations on the mainland of New Guinea.

Dampier Is.

### *P. consimilis biaka* ssp. n.

(Pl. 3, fig. 24)

♂♀ nearest to ssp. *continua*, from which it differs in having the orange-yellow markings almost half as wide again, with the continuous fore wing postdiscal band only a little constricted at vein 4.

Holotype ♂. Schouten Is. : Biak, vi. 1914 (*A. C. & F. Pratt*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 4 ♂, 3 ♀ from the Schouten Is.

### *P. consimilis affinis* (C. & R. Felder) comb. n.

*Neptis affinis* C & R. Felder, 1867 : 426. ♂ Ins. Arru (Lorquin) [loc. err.]. Type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Rahinda*) *consimilis* Boisduval ; de Nicéville & Kühn, 1898 : 260, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3a larva.
*Rahinda consimilis affinis* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598. Key Is.
*Rahinda consimilis keyensis* Talbot, 1932 : 164. ♂♀ Key Is. **syn. n.** Types BMNH.

The type agrees with examples from Key Is., a fact recognized by Fruhstorfer. The Felders reported both *N. consimilis* and *N. affinis* from the Aru Is. ; the former must have been what I describe below as ssp. *arula*. Lorquin's localities are often unreliable, and it is clear that there has been a mistake over the locality of *affinis*. The subspecies barely differs from ssp. *consimilis*.

Key Is.

### *P. consimilis arula* ssp. n.

♂♀ nearest to ssp. *stenopa*, with the markings the same width, but paler and yellower. On the upper surface of the fore wing the upper and lower postdiscal bands are more widely separated, the latter ending on vein 3 or just beyond, whereas in *stenopa* it nearly always crosses vein 4 and may be conjoined with the upper portion. On the upper surface of the hind wing the discal band is more regular, with its outer edge straight or only slightly bowed outwards, and becomes whitish towards costa and dorsum.

Holotype ♂. Aru Is. ; iv–vii. 1896 (*Webster*).

Allotype ♀. Aru Is. ; ix. 1900 (*H. Kühn*).

Described from 7 ♂, 6 ♀ from Aru Is. at South Kensington and 6 ♂, 26 ♀ at Tring.

### *P. consimilis consimilis* (Boisduval) **comb. n.**
(Pl. 3, fig. 22)

*Limenitis consimilis* Boisduval, 1832 : 133. Nouvelle-Irlande, Nouvelle-Hollande et quelques petites îles voisines. ♂ type BMNH.
*Rahinda consimilis pedia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 269, 410. ♂♀ Queensland. **syn. n.** Types Paris.
*Rahinda consimilis pedia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.
*Rahinda consimilis pedia* Fruhstorfer ; Waterhouse, 1932 : 81, pl. 12, fig. 1.

The type, though labelled ' Nouvelle-Irlande ', agrees with the form found in Queensland and the type locality must be taken as Nouvelle-Hollande. The form from the Bismarck Archipelago, to which the name *consimilis* has generally been applied, is now left nameless and is described below.

N.E. Australia (Queensland), also ♂ ' Baudin Is.' [loc. err.]. A long series from the Louisiade Archipelago are generally a little brighter orange on the upper surface but otherwise do not differ and are provisionally placed under this subspecies.

### *P. consimilis novahibernica* **ssp. n.**
(Pl. 3, fig. 25)

♂♀ differ from all the other subspecies in that the fore wing upper postdiscal band ends on vein 7 on the upper surface and on vein 9 on the under surface, so that it is well separated from the costa. On the upper surface the orange markings are wide, as in ssp. *consimilis*. On the under surface much darker than any other subspecies, the shaded part of the fore wing being deep blackish brown ; on the hind wing the greyish postdiscal and submarginal fasciae, which are wavy in all other subspecies, are almost straight and continuous.

Holotype ♂. Bismarck Archipelago : New Ireland, xi–xii. 1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from the types and 2 ♂ New Hannover and ♀ New Britain at South Kensington and 11 ♂, 9 ♀ New Britain and 6 ♂, 11 ♀ New Hanover at Tring.

### *Pantoporia hordonia* (Stoll)

### *P. hordonia rihodona* (Moore) **comb. n.**

*Neptis rihodona* Moore, 1878a : 698. ♂♀ Hainan. Types BMNH.
*Rahinda hordonia rihodona* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.
*Rahinda hordonia maligowa* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597. Formosa. **syn. n.**
*Pantoporia hordonia maligowa* (Fruhstorfer) Shirôzu, 1960 : 222, pl. 48, figs. 436–438 ♂♀, text-fig. 248 ♂ genitalia.

Hainan, Hong Kong, Formosa.

### *P. hordonia hordonia* (Stoll)

*Papilio hordonia* Stoll, 1790 : 149, pl. 33, figs. 4, 4D. Kust van Guiné [loc. err.].
*Nymphalis hordonia* (Stoll) Godart, 1824 : 429. ' Sa véritable patrie est le Bengale '.
*Neptis plagiosa* Moore, 1878b : 830. ♂♀ Upper Tenasserim. Types BMNH. Dry season form.
*Neptis hordonia* (Stoll) Davidson, Bell & Aitken, 1896 : 250 *partim*, pl. 2, fig. 1b larva.
*Rahinda hordonia* (Stoll) (syn. *plagiosa* Moore, dry season form) Moore, 1899 : 30, pl. 300, figs. 1a–1f ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Rahinda hordonia hordonia* (Stoll) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597, pl. 125b.
*Neptis hordonia hordonia* (Stoll) (syn. *plagiosa* Moore) ; Evans, 1932 : 172, pl. 22.

N.E. India, Burma, Siam, North and South Vietnam, Malaya. Examples from Peninsular India, as far north as Orissa, show a slight approach to ssp. *sinuata*.

### *P. hordonia sinuata* (Moore) **comb. n.**

*Neptis sinuata* Moore, 1879 : 136. Ceylon. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Rahinda sinuata* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 33, pl. 301, figs. 1, 1a.
*Rahinda hordonia sinuata* (Moore); Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.
*Neptis hordonia sinuata* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 171.

Ceylon.

### *P. hordonia cnacalis* (Hewitson) **comb. n.**

*Neptis cnacalis* Hewitson, 1874 : 357. Andamans. ♂ type BMNH.
*Rahinda cnacalis* (Hewitson) Moore, 1899 : 33 *partim* ' wet season form ' *nec* ' dry season form ', pl. 301, figs. 2–2c.
*Rahinda hordonia cnacalis* (Hewitson); Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.
*Neptis hordonia cnacalis* Hewitson ; Evans, 1932 : 172.

Seasonal forms, as always in the Andamans, are weakly differentiated ; in the dry season form a yellow postdiscal band is more or less apparent on the upper surface of the hind wing, but is obscured in the wet season form. The supposed dry season form figured by Moore (1899 : pl. 301, figs 2d, 2e), and accepted as such by later authors, is described below as a new subspecies of *P. sandaka*. Its recognition as such was made possible by examination of the Ferrar coll. in BMNH, which contained dated series of both species.

Andaman Is.

### *P. hordonia senthes* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda hordonia senthes* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 265. ♂♀ Sumatra. Types Paris.
*Rahinda hordonia senthes* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.

The orange markings tend to be a little richer than in ssp. *hordonia*, but the subspecies is of doubtful worth.

Sumatra.

### *P. hordonia dora* ssp. n.

♂ on the upper surface resembles ssp. *senthes*. On the under surface is transitional to ssp. *doronia* ; the mottling is reduced, leaving the pale bands clear of overlying darker scales, whilst on the hind wing the darker lines and fasciae between the discal band and the termen are prominent, almost straight and continuous instead of being wavy and with a tendency to be indistinct or broken up. The general impression is of a much neater insect, with clearly defined bands.

Holotype ♂. Borneo (no further data).

Described from the type and one other ♂, Sarawak, Bukan, vii. 1891 (*Everett*) ; also 2 ♂, 1 ♀ taken by the recent Cambridge University Expedition to Mount Kina Balu in company with *P. sandaka*.

### *P. hordonia doronia* (Staudinger) comb. n.

*Neptis doronia* Staudinger, 1889 : 59. Palawan. ♂.
*Neptis tricolor* Staudinger, 1889 : 60. Palawan. ♀. **syn. n.**
*Rahinda hordonia doronia* (Staudinger) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.
*Rahinda tricolor* (Staudinger) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599, pl. 125d labelled ' *bella* '.

Although *tricolor* has stood as a syn. of *doronia* in the BMNH coll. for many years, the synonymy does not appear to have been published.

Palawan.

### *P. hordonia aigilipa* (Fruhstorfer) comb. n.

*Rahinda hordonia aigilipa* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 265. ♂♀ Nias. Types Paris.
*Rahinda hordonia aigilipa* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.

Nias.

### *P. hordonia sura* Corbet

*Pantoporia hordonia sura* Corbet, 1942 : 618. ♂ Sipora, ♀ Siberut and North Pagi Is. Types BMNH.

Mentawi Is.

### *P. hordonia pardus* (Fruhstorfer) comb. n.

*Rahinda hordonia pardus* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 264. ♂♀ West Java and Bawean. ♂♀ syntypes Paris and ♀ syntype BMNH, labelled lectotype by Talbot but apparently unpublished.
*Rahinda hordonia pardus* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.
*Neptis hordonia pardus* (Fruhstorfer) Roepke, 1938 ; 297, pl. 31, fig. 15 ♂, text-fig. 42, ♂ genitalia.

Java.

### *P. hordonia dubiosa* (Olthof) comb. n.

*Neptis hordonia dubiosa* Olthof, 1951 : 98. ♀ Kangean.

None in BMNH.

### *P. hordonia alceste* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda hordonia alceste* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 263. Lombok and Sumbawa. ♂♀ types Paris (from Lombok).
*Rahinda hordonia alceste* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.

LOMBOK. Examples from Sumbawa show an approach to ssp. *anna*.

### *P. hordonia anna* (Olthof) **comb. n.**

*Neptis hordonia anna* Olthof, 1951 : 98. ♂♀ Flores.

FLORES, ALOR, ADONARA, SUMBA.

### *Pantoporia sandaka* (Butler) **comb. n.**

### *P. sandaka davidsoni* **ssp. n.**

*Neptis hordonia* Stoll ; Davidson, Bell & Aitken, 1896 : 250 *partim*, pl. 2, figs. 1, 1a, larva.

♂ wet season form differs from ssp. *sandaka* (which only occurs in the wet season form) in having paler orange markings and the fore wing cilia more clearly chequered with white, as in *P. hordonia*. From the nominate subspecies of *P. hordonia*, with which it has been confused in the past, it differs in having richer orange markings and a paler and slightly larger speculum which always invades the upper part of the hind wing discal band, whereas in *hordonia* the greyer speculum ends on, or just beyond, the inner edge of the discal band. In addition the fore wing grey postdiscal fascia is narrower and the orange submarginal series more prominent than in *hordonia*. In the dry season form the orange markings are even wider than in *hordonia* dsf. *plagiosa*, the fore wing grey postdiscal fascia is absent and the postdiscal band is separated from the submarginal series only by a line of detached triangular black spots, whereas in *plagiosa* the submarginal series is narrowly, but continuously, separated from the postdiscal band. On the under surface less heavily mottled than *plagiosa* and the purple striae are less developed.

♀ differs from ssp. *sandaka* in the same ways as the male. From *hordonia* it differs less than does the male, and in the dry season form it is difficult to identify some examples with any degree of certainty.

Holotype ♂ (wet season form). S. INDIA : N. Kanara, Karwar, 10. ix. 1895 (ex Davidson coll.).

Allotype ♀ (wet season form). ix. 1889, otherwise same data as holotype.

Described from a long series from INDIA, BURMA, SIAM and HAINAN.

### *P. sandaka ferrari* **ssp. n.**

*Neptis cnacalis* Moore (*nec* Hewitson), 1899 : 33 *partim* ' dry season form ', pl. 301, figs. 2d, 2e, Andaman Is.

♂♀ differ from sspp. *davidsoni* and *sandaka* in having rather narrow markings, which are paler orange on the fore wing and white, edged or suffused with orange, on the hind wing, and on the under surface by having all the markings whitish and the mottling of a richer and deeper shade. Differs from *P. hordonia cnacalis*, with which it has hitherto been confused, as follows. It is a little smaller (♂ fore wing averages 20 mm.). On the upper surface of the fore wing the grey postdiscal fascia is much narrower and the orange markings richer in tone. On the upper

surface of the hind wing the speculum is paler and bigger and the discal band, at least in the male, is always more prominently edged or suffused with orange, whilst the postdiscal band is more prominent, being clear, rich orange in the dry season form though much suffused with fuscous scales in the wet season form. On the under surface the mottling is rusty red in the male, rather more purple in the female, and is always lighter and redder than in the corresponding seasonal forms of *cnacalis*.

Holotype ♂ (wet season form). MIDDLE ANDAMAN : 1.vi.1930 (ex Ferrar coll.).

Allotype ♀ (wet season form). MIDDLE ANDAMAN : Base Camp, 15.vi.1927 (ex Ferrar coll.).

Described from 7 ♂, 6 ♀ (wet season form) and 7 ♀ (dry season form) from the Andaman Is., in South Kensington and a series in Tring.

### *P. sandaka sandaka* (Butler) **comb. n.**
(Text-fig. 2)

*Rahinda sandaka* Butler, 1892 : 120. Sandakan, N. Borneo. ♂ type BMNH.
*Rahinda paraka sandaka* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.
*Neptis hordonia hordonia* (Stoll) ; Corbet & Pendlebury, 1956 : 219 *partim*, pl. 41, fig. 110 ♂.
*Neptis sandaka* (Butler) Eliot, 1959 : 373.

MALAYA, SUMATRA, BANKA, BORNEO, PULO LAUT. Also 1 ♀ JAVA [? loc. err.].

### *Pantoporia epira* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

### *P. epira luzonensis* **ssp. n.**
(Pl. 3, fig. 26)

♂ differs from ssp. *epira* in having wider white markings. On the fore wing the cell streak and streak beyond cell are barely sullied with fuscous scales, and on the hind wing the discal band is half as wide again as in *epira*. In addition the grey postdiscal fascia on the fore wing and submarginal fascia on the hind wing are more prominent. The under surface differs from *epira* in having wider white markings.

♀ has still wider white markings than the male, the hind wing discal band being half as wide again, whilst the grey fasciae are also more prominent.

Holotype ♂. N. LUZON: Lepanto (*J. Whitehead*).

Allotype ♀. Some data as holotype. Only known from the types and one other male from Lepanto.

### *P. epira epira* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

*Neptis epira* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 113. ♂ Bourias, Locban (Lorquin). Type BMNH.
*Neptis epira* C. & R. Felder ; C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 426, pl. 56, figs. 9, 10.
*Rahinda epira epira* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.

In the type the cell streak and streak beyond cell are much more sullied than in the authors' figure. Apart from the type only one female ' ex Museo Boisduval ' without further data which, like the female of ssp. *luzonensis*, has a wider hind wing discal band than the male.

BURIAS.

### *P. epira heliobole* (Semper) **comb. n.**

*Neptis heliobole* Semper, 1878 : 110. ♂♀ Ost-Mindanao.
*Neptis heliobole* Semper ; Semper, 1889 : 151, pl. 30, figs. 19, 20 ♂.
*Rahinda epira heliobole* (Semper) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.

MINDANAO.

### *Pantoporia assamica* (Moore) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda assamica* Moore, 1881a : 311. ♂ Sibsagar, Assam.
*Rahinda assamica* Moore ; Moore, 1899 : 37, pl. 303, figs. 1, 1a ♂.
*Rahinda paraka assamica* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.
*Neptis dindinga assamica* (Moore) Evans, 1932 : 171.

ASSAM and N. BURMA.

### *Pantoporia paraka* (Butler) **comb. n.**

### *P. paraka paraka* (Butler) **comb. n.**

*Neptis paraka* Butler, 1877 : 196. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis paraka* Butler, 1879b : 542, pl. 58, fig. 2 labelled '*peraka*'. Malacca. ♀ type BMNH.
*Rahinda paraka* (Butler) Moore, 1899 : 36, pl. 302, figs. 2–2d, ♂♀ dry and ♀ wet season forms.
*Rahinda paraka paraka* (Butler); Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.
*Neptis paraka* Butler ; Evans, 1932 : 171, pl. 22.
*Neptis paraka paraka* Butler ; Roepke, 1938 : 298, pl. 31, figs. 16 ♂, 20 ♀, text-fig. 43 ♂ genitalia.

ASSAM, BURMA, SIAM, HAINAN, MALAYA, SUMATRA, BANKA, BATU IS., BORNEO, PULO LAUT, JAVA, PALAWAN. It would be possible to erect a number of minor subspecies. Continental examples are typical and have comparatively wide markings, especially the hind wing postdiscal band, whilst Javanese examples are rather similar. There is a tendency for examples from Sumatra, Batu Is. and Borneo to have the postdiscal band reduced, and this tendency is carried furthest in examples from Palawan which also have somewhat yellower markings.

### *P. paraka dahana* (Kheil) **comb. n.**

*Neptis dahana* Kheil, 1884 : 24, pl. 5, fig. 27. Nias.
*Rahinda paraka dahana* (Kheil) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.

NIAS.

### *P. paraka confluens* (Hagen) **comb. n.**

*Neptis dahana* Kheil var. *confluens* Hagen, 1898 : 205. Mentawi Is.
*Rahinda paraka confluens* (Hagen) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.

MENTAWI IS.

### *Pantoporia dindinga* (Butler) **comb. n.**

*Neptis dindinga* Butler, 1877 : 196. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis dindinga* Butler, 1879b : 542, pl. 58, fig. 6 ♀ Malacca. Type BMNH.
*Rahinda dindinga* (Butler) Moore, 1899 : 38, pl. 303, figs. 2–2c ♂♀ dry season form, 2d–2e ♀ wet season form.
*Rahinda dindinga dindinga* (Butler); Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.
*Neptis dindinga dindinga* Butler; Evans, 1932 : 171.

Burma, Siam, Malaya, Banka, Borneo.

### *Pantoporia aurelia* (Staudinger) **comb. n.**

### *P. aurelia boma* **ssp. n.**
(Pl. 3, fig. 27)

*Neptis* (*Rahinda*) *aurelia* Staudinger ; de Nicéville, 1895 : 24, pl. S, fig. 15 ♀. Daunat Range, Tenasserim.
*Neptis aurelia* Staudinger ; Evans, 1932 : 171.

♂ differs from ssp. *aurelia* in the great reduction of the speculum on the upper surface of the hind wing, which is no larger or more prominent than in *P. sandaka*, does not reach the termen nor obliterate the upper part of the black band separating the orange discal and postdiscal bands ; whereas in *aurelia* the speculum is much larger than in any other species of the genus, is silvery white, reaches the termen below vein 7 and obliterates the black band separating the orange discal and postdiscal bands above mid-space 6. The type is a dry season form (not known in ssp. *aurelia*) and has the orange markings of the upper surface greatly enlarged and confluent, but in the wet season from the orange markings are of normal extent.

♀ except in the dry season form does not differ from females of ssp. *aurelia*.

Holotype ♂. Burma ; Tenasserim, Koungtharaw Valley, ii.1925 (*Archbald* coll.).

Allotype ♀. Burma : Tenasserim, Ataran Valley, iii.1925 (*W. H. Evans*).

Described from 8 ♂, 3 ♀ from various localities in Burma between Bhamo and Mergui and 2 ♀ from Peninsular Siam. Recorded from Assam by Evans.

### *P. aurelia aurelia* (Staudinger) **comb. n.**

*Neptis aurelia* Staudinger, 1886 : 145. Malacca.
*Rahinda aurelia* (Staudinger) Moore, 1899 : 34, pl. 302, figs. 1–1c ♂♀.
*Rahinda aurelia* (Staudinger) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

Malaya, Sumatra, Batu Is., Borneo.

### *Pantoporia bieti* (Oberthür) **comb. n.**

### *P. bieti bieti* (Oberthür) **comb. n.**

*Neptis bieti* Oberthür, 1894 : 16, pl. 8, fig. 69. Ta-Tsien-Lou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis bieti* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 180, pl. 55d.
*Rahinda bieti* (Oberthür) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 597.

Central and Western China.

### *P. bieti paona* (Tytler) comb. & stat. n.

*Rahinda paona* Tytler, 1915 : 510, pl. 3, fig. 23 ♂. Naga Hills. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis paona* (Tytler) Evans, 1932 : 171.

Assam (Naga Hills).

### *Pantoporia dama* (Moore) comb. n.

### *P. dama dama* (Moore) comb. n.

*Athyma dama* Moore, 1858 : 19, pl. 51, fig. 5 ♀. Manilla. Type BMNH.
*Rahinda dama* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

Luzon, Panay.

### *P. dama phrygia* (C. & R. Felder) comb. & stat. n.

*Neptis phrygia* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 115. ♀ Mindoro.
*Rahinda cyrilla phrygia* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

On the fore wing the extension of the streak beyond cell into space 3 is considerably reduced, as compared with ssp. *dama*, and is intermediate to the following subspecies, in which it is absent or very small.

Mindoro.

### *P. dama camotesiana* (Fruhstorfer) comb. & stat. n.

*Rahinda cyrilla camotesiana* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599. Camotes.

None in BMNH from type locality. Examples from Samar, in which the hind wing discal band is very slightly wider and whiter than in the next subspecies, probably belong here.

### *P. dama commixta* (Fruhstorfer) comb. & stat. n.

*Neptis athene* Semper (*nec* Staudinger), 1889 : 153, pl. 30, figs. 13 ♂, 14 ♀. Ost-Mindanao.
*Rahinda cyrilla commixta* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 274. Mindanao.
*Rahinda cyrilla commixta* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

The types are the insects figured by Semper.

Mindanao, Leyte, Cebu.

### *P. dama athene* (Staudinger) comb. & stat. n.

*Neptis athene* Staudinger, 1889 : 62. Palawan.
*Rahinda cyrilla athene* (Staudinger) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599, pl. 125d.
*Neptis margala* Swinhoe, 1917 : 409. Borneo [? loc. err.]. **syn. n.** ♀ type BMNH.

Palawan.

### *Pantoporia cyrilla* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

### *P. cyrilla cyrilla* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

*Neptis cyrilla* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 114. ♂♀ Luzon. 2 ♂, ♀ syntypes BMNH.
*Neptis fervescens* Butler, 1874 : 427. Philippines.
*Neptis cyrilla* Felder ; Semper, 1899 : 152, pl. 30, fig. 7 ♂.
*Rahinda cyrilla cyrilla* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599, pl. 125d ' ♂ ' *recte* ♀.

Luzon ; also ♀ Mindoro [? loc. err.].

### *P. cyrilla athenais* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

*Neptis athenais* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 115. ♀ Mindanao.
*Neptis athenais* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 152, pl. 30, figs. 9 ♂, 10 ♀.
*Rahinda cyrilla athenais* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

There are two females in BM(NH) ex Felder coll. labelled ' Celebes Lorquin ' which had been placed as syntypes in the Rothschild coll. ; but as the authors state ' Dr. Semper cepit ' in their original description the specimens cannot be accepted as types. Moreover their markings are slightly narrower than in *athenais*, showing an approach to ssp. *attica*. There is also a normal female of *athenais* without locality data but labelled ' *phrygia* var. ' in the handwriting of R. Felder ; it had been wrongly placed in Rothschild coll. as the type of *phrygia*.

A pair of butterflies provisionally identified as aberrations of this species were sent to BM(NH) by Jumalon. The male (Mindanao, Davao, 5.viii.1960), which has since been returned to Jumalon, has the fore wing apex unusually acute and the termen slightly concave. On the upper surface the markings are even narrower than in ssp. *attica*. On the fore wing the cell streak and streak beyond cell are conjoined and continuous and there is no postdiscal spot in space 8. On the hind wing the discal band is just over 1 mm. wide, is crossed by dark veins and ends at vein 7 ; the postdiscal band is narrower and ends at vein 6. On the under surface the ground colour is dark brown, the usual pale streak above the fore wing cell is almost obsolete and there is a very small postdiscal spot in space 8. On the hind wing the basal streak is narrow, short and sullied and the subbasal streak is barely indicated ; beyond the postdiscal yellow band there are two prominent yellowish grey submarginal fasciae in place of the usual one. The female, from Bohol, has been presented to BM(NH) ; its wing shape is normal and it is marked like the male, except that the orange yellow markings of the upper surface are rather paler, whilst on the under surface the basal streak is a little better defined. This pair looks like a distinct species and might just possibly be so.

Mindanao, Bazilan, Sulu Archipelago. Also Leyte (Jumalon coll.).

### *P. cyrilla attica* (Semper) **comb. n.**

*Neptis attica* Semper, 1889 : 153, pl. 30, figs. 11 ♂, 12 ♀. Camiguin de Mindanao.
*Rahinda cyrilla attica* (Semper) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

Only one female labelled ' Philippines ' in BMNH.

### *Pantoporia antara* (Moore) **comb. n.**

### *P. antara antara* (Moore) **comb. n.**

*Neptis antara* Moore, 1858 : 4, pl. 49, fig. 2 ♂. Celebes. Type BMNH.
*Neptis nirvana* C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 426. ♂♀ Celebes. ♂ type BMNH.
*Rahinda antara antara* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.
*Neptis antara* Moore (syn. *nirvana* Felder) ; Martin, 1924 : 58.

N. Celebes.

### *P. antara pytheas* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda antara pytheas* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599. S. Celebes. ♀ type Paris.

S. Celebes, Toekan Besi Is.

### *P. antara sulana* **ssp. n.**

♂♀ on the upper surface the orange markings are richer and deeper in tone than in the other subspecies, and the fasciae are darker grey, barely contrasting with the black ground colour. On the under surface the markings are deeper orange than in the richly marked ssp. *neriphoides* and the fasciae are dark grey.

Holotype ♂. Sula Is. : 1918 (*W. J. C. Frost*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 1 ♂, 2 ♀ from the Sula Is. in South Kensington and 5 ♂, 10 ♀ in Tring. Examples from Banggai Is. are intermediate to ssp. *antara*, being nearer to *sulana* on the upper and to *antara* on the under surface.

### *P. antara neriphoides* (Holland) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Neptis neriphoides* Holland, 1900 : 66. Buru.
*Rahinda mysia neriphoides* (Holland) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 600.

Buru. It must be a recent arrival from the Sula Is., since it has not yet developed strong subspecific characters nor, apparently, managed to extend its range to any other of the islands of the South Moluccas.

### *Pantoporia mysia* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

This species represents *P. antara* in the North Moluccas but, unlike *P. antara neriphoides*, its ancestor must have crossed Weber's Line a long time ago, as it has developed strong differential characters and has spread throughout all the islands of the group in three distinct subspecies. It seems to be worthy of specific rank.

### *P. mysia mysia* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

*Neptis mysia* C. & R. Felder, 1860 : 247. Batjan. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis xenia* Swinhoe, 1897 : 407. ♀ Batchian. Type BMNH.
*Rahinda mysia mysia* (Felder) (syn. *zenica* [misspelling] Swinhoe) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.

Batjan, Obi.

### *P. mysia sannians* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Rahinda mysia sannians* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 277. ♀ Ternate.
*Rahinda mysia serpentina* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 277. ♂ Halmaheira. **syn. n.**
*Rahinda mysia serpentina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 599.
*Rahinda mysia sannians* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 ; 599, pl. 125c.

In the Museum in Paris there is a male from Ternate and a female from Halmahera labelled as the types of *sannians* and *serpentina* respectively. These are presumably genuine types on which the labels have got switched.

Ternate, Halmahera. Also 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ' New Guinea, Andai ' [loc. err.].

### *P. mysia mira* **ssp. n.**

♂♀ nearest to ssp. *sannians*, but with all the orange markings about one third as wide again and paler, especially on the under surface. The fore wing grey postdiscal fascia and submarginal series are narrower and placed nearer to the termen on the upper surface, whilst on the under surface they are lighter grey with a buff tinge.

Holotype ♂. Morty Is : Mira, ix.1898 (*Dumas*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 3 ♂, 3 ♀ from Morotai (Morty) and 2 ♂ ex Hewitson coll. labelled ' Gilolo ', which probably originated from Morotai, though it seems possible that the northern half of Halmahera, in which Gilolo is situated, has a different subspecies from that of the southern half of the island to which it is joined by a narrow isthmus.

## *LASIPPA* Moore

### *Lasippa heliodore* (Fabricius)

There has been much confusion in the past between this species and *L. tiga* (Moore), which most recent authors have treated as a single species. In 1959 I pointed out the main differences between the two species, but added to the confusion by failing to recognize the true identity of *L. heliodore*, which I renamed *Neptis roepkei*, whilst dealing with *L. tiga* as *Neptis heliodore*.

### *L. heliodore heliodore* (Fabricius)

*Papilio heliodore* Fabricius, 1787 : 52. Siam. ♂ type BMNH (in Banks coll.).
*Lasippa heliodore* (Fabricius) Moore, 1899 : 40 *partim* wet season form *nec* dry season form, pl. 304, figs. 1d, 1e ♂♀.
*Neptis heliodore dorelia* Evans (*nec* Butler), 1932 : 171.
*Neptis roepkei ioannis* Eliot, 1959 : 374. ♂♀ S. Burma and Siam. **syn. n.** Types BMNH.

Burma (from East Pegu southwards), Siam (Peninsular Siam).

### *L. heliodore dorelia* (Butler) comb. n.

*Neptis dorelia* Butler, 1877 : 196. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis dorelia* Butler, 1879b : 542, *partim* ♀ *nec* ♂, pl. 58, fig. 3. Malacca. Lectotype BMNH.
*Lasippa heliodore* Fabricius (syn. *dorelia* Butler) ; Moore, 1899 : 40 *partim*.
*Neptis heliodore dorelia* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611 *partim*.
*Neptis roepkei ioannis* Eliot, 1959 : 374 *partim* (Malaya), pl. 10, fig. 4 ♂.

Butler's male type is an example of *L. tiga siaka* (Moore). As he neither described nor figured the male, but gave a good figure of the female I select the latter as the LECTOTYPE. As I pointed out (1959), Malayan examples differ only slightly from Burmese and Siamese examples, but as a well-known name is available it seems best to retain it for a just recognizable subspecies.

Malaya. Examples from Sumatra, Borneo and Pulo Laut are provisionally placed here, though showing a slight approach to ssp. *roepkei*.

### *L. heliodore roepkei* (Eliot) comb. & stat. n.

*Neptis siaka siaka* Roepke (*nec* Moore), 1938 : 300, pl. 31, fig. 19 ♂, text-fig. 45 ♂ genitalia. Java.
*Neptis roepkei roepkei* Eliot, 1959 : 374. Java.

Java. The type is the insect figured by Roepke.

### *Lasippa tiga* (Moore)

### *L. tiga camboja* (Moore) stat. n.

*Neptis camboja* Moore, 1879 : 136. Cambodia. Dry season form.
*Rahinda sattanga* Moore, 1881a : 311. ♀ British Burma. Wet season form. Type BMNH.
*Neptis kuhasa* de Nicéville, 1886a : 84. ♂♀ Cachar.
*Neptis kuhasa* de Nicéville ; de Nicéville, 1886b : 250, pl. 11, fig. 12 ♂.
*Lasippa heliodore* Fabricius ; Moore, 1899 : 40 *partim* ' dry season form ' *nec* wet season form, pl. 304, figs. 1–1c ' dry season form ' *recte* wet season form.
*Lasippa kuhasa* (de Nicéville) Moore, 1899 : 41, pl. 304, figs. 2, 2a, ♂.
*Lasippa sattanga* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 42, pl. 305, figs. 1–1c ♂ dry season form ♀ ' wet season form ' *recte* dry season form.
*Lasippa camboja* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 43, pl. 305, figs. 2, 2a ♂.
*Neptis heliodore heliodore* (syns. *cambodja* [misspelling] Moore and *sattanga* Moore) Fruhstorfer (*nec* Fabricius), 1913 : 510.
*Neptis heliodore kuhasa* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.
*Neptis heliodore sattanga* (Moore) (syns. *camboja* Moore, *kuhasa* de Nicéville) ; Evans, 1932 : 171.

Assam, Burma, Siam, Malaya (Langkawi Is.). None in BMNH from the type locality. Examples from the Langkawi Is. are large and brightly coloured, and are strikingly different from ssp. *siaka* which, as far as I am aware, is the only subspecies occurring in Perlis on the Malayan mainland opposite the Langkawi Is. In this collective area, named Kedawi by Corbet, it is abnormal for a species to occur in two strongly differentiated subspecies, and more collecting in this area and Peninsular Siam may reveal that the two forms have achieved separate species status.

### *L. tiga siaka* (Moore) stat. n.
(Text-fig. 3)

*Neptis dorelia* Butler, 1879b : 542 *partim* ♂ *nec* ♀. Malacca. ♂ lectoallotype BMNH.
*Rahinda siaka* Moore, 1881a : 311. Sumatra. ♂ type BMNH.
*Lasippa siaka* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 43.
*Rahinda dindinga elea* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 410. ♀ West Sumatra. **syn. n.** Type Paris.
*Rahinda dindinga elea* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 598.
*Neptis heliodore siaka* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.
*Neptis heliodore dorelia* (syn. *siaka* Moore) Eliot (*nec* Butler), 1959 : 374, pl. 10, fig. 3 ♂.

Malaya, Sumatra. Examples from Borneo and Pulo Laut show an approach to ssp. *tiga*.

### *L. tiga tiga* (Moore)

*Neptis tiga* Moore, 1858 : 4. Java, Borneo.
*Lasippa heliodore* Fabricius (syn. *tiga* Moore) ; Moore, 1899 : 40 *partim*.
*Neptis heliodore tiga* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.
*Neptis heliodore tiga* Moore ; Roepke, 1938 : 299, pl. 31, figs. 17 ♀, 21 ♂, text-fig. 44 ♂ genitalia.

Java.

### *L. tiga niasana* (Fruhstorfer) comb. n.

*Neptis tiga niasana* Fruhstorfer, 1899a : 351. Nias. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis heliodore niasana* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611, pl. 125c.

Nias.

### *L. tiga siberuta* (Corbet) comb. & stat. n.

*Neptis heliodore siberuta* Corbet, 1942 : 619. ♂♀ Mentawi Is. Types BMNH.

Mentawi Is.

### *Lasippa bella* (Staudinger) comb. n.

*Neptis bella* Staudinger, 1889 : 61. Palawan.
*Neptis bella* Staudinger ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.

Palawan, where it appears to represent *L. tiga* rather than *L. heliodore*. However it differs more from both species than they do from one another, and I think it is worthy of species status.

### *Lasippa pata* (Moore) comb. n.

### *L. pata pata* (Moore) comb. n.

*Neptis pata* Moore, 1858 : 4, pl. 49, fig. 1 ♂. Manilla.
*Neptis isabellina* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 114. ♂♀ Luzon (Lorquin). Types BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *pata pata* Moore (syn. *isabellina* Felder) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

Luzon.

### *L. pata patalina* (Semper) **comb. n.**

*Neptis patalina* Semper, 1892 : 347. Mindoro.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *pata patalina* Semper ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

None in BMNH.

### *L. pata semperi* (Moore) **comb. n.**
(Text-fig. 5)

*Neptis isabellina* Semper (*nec* Felder), 1889 : 151, pl. 30, figs. 4 ♂, 5 ♀.
*Bacalora semperi* Moore, 1899 : 44. S. Mindanao.
*Bimbisara pata semperi* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 399. Mindanao. **syn. n.**
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *pata semperi* (Moore) Fruhstorfer (syn. *isabellina* Semper *nec* Felder) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

Moore's name is valid, despite the claim by Fruhstorfer (1908a) that it is a *nomen nudum*. The types are the insects in Semper's figures.

MINDANAO.

### *Lasippa viraja* (Moore) **comb. n.**

### *L. viraja viraja* (Moore) **comb. n.**
(Text-fig. 4)

*Neptis viraja* Moore, 1872 : 563, pl. 32, fig. 6 ♂, ♂♀ N.E. Bengal. Types BMNH.
*Stabrobates viraja* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 23, pl. 298, figs. 1 larva and pupa, 1a–1d ♂♀ dry season form.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *viraja* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620, pl. 125c ♂ labelled '*visaya*'.
*Neptis viraja viraja* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 171.

N.E. INDIA (Bengal, Sikkim, Assam), BURMA.

There is a curious male specimen in BMNH with narrower orange markings labelled 'Pulo Laut, Doherty'. This locality seems highly improbable. The specimen matches quite well a single female from Tavoy and may have been taken by Doherty in the Tenasserim Valley ; it and the Tavoy female possibly represent a further minor subspecies.

### *L. viraja kanara* (Evans) **comb. n.**

*Neptis viraja kanara* Evans, 1924 : 80. S. India. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis viraja kanara* Evans ; Evans, 1932 : 167.

S. INDIA.

### *L. viraja nar* (de Nicéville) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Neptis nar* de Nicéville, 1891 : 349, pl. F, fig. 6 ♀. S. Andamans.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *sankara nar* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis sankara nar* de Nicéville ; Evans, 1932 : 167.

Andaman Is. The undescribed male has pale orange markings, tinged with white, except for the hind wing postdiscal band, which consists of a series of narrow, detached, pure orange streaks. On the under surface all the markings are whitish, as in the female.

### *Lasippa monata* (Weyenbergh) **comb. n.**

### *L. monata monata* (Weyenbergh) **comb. n.**

*Neptis monata* Weyenbergh, 1874 : 408. Banka.
*Neptis fuliginosa* Moore, 1881a : 310. Moulmein. **syn. n.** Dry season form.
*Neptis thamala* Moore, 1886 : 36, pl. 3, fig. 1 ♀. Mergui Archipelago. **syn. n.** Wet season form.
*Neptis monata* Weijenbergh [*sic*] ; Snellen, 1897 : 141, pl. 6, fig. 3.
*Pandassana fuliginosa* (Moore) (syn. *thamala* Moore) Moore, 1899 : 12, pl. 293, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Bimbisara fuliginosa serapica* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 406. ♂ N.E. Sumatra. **syn. n.** Type Paris.
*Bimbisara fuliginosa arnoldi* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 407. Borneo. **syn. n.**
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *fuliginosa fulginosa* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *fuliginosa thamala* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *fuliginosa monata* Weyenbergh ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 ; 622.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *fuliginosa serapica* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *fuliginosa arnoldi* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.

There is a great deal of individual variation, apparently independent of season, in the ground colour of the under surface, which ranges from white tinged with orange to rich, brownish orange.

Burma, Siam, Malaya, Sumatra, Banka, Borneo. Also 1 ♂ Java [? loc. err.].

### *L. monata cura* (Weymer) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Neptis cura* Weymer, 1885 : 265, pl. 1, fig. 5. Nias.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *fuliginosa cura* Weymer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.

Nias.

### *Lasippa illigerella* (Staudinger) **comb. n.**

*Neptis illigerella* Staudinger, 1889 : 63. Palawan.
*Bimbisara calliplocama* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 401, pl. 3, fig. 17 ♂. ♂♀ Palawan. Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *illigerella* Staudinger (syn. *calliplocama* Fruhstorfer) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621, pl. 126c ♂.

Palawan, where it represents *L. monata* but differs so greatly that it seems best to maintain its specific status.

### *Lasippa illigera* (Eschscholtz) **comb. n.**

### *L. illigera illigera* (Eschscholtz) **comb. n.**

*Neptis illigera* Eschscholtz, 1821 : 212, pl. 8, figs. 17a, 17b. Philippines.
*Athyma illigera* (Eschscholtz) Moore, 1858 : 19, pl. 51, fig. 4.
*Neptis livilla* Wallengren, 1860 : 36. Manilla.
*Neptis illigera* Eschscholtz ; Semper, 1889 : 148, pl. 29, fig. 17 ♂.
*Neptis eschscholtzia* Semper, 1889 : 149. ♂ Luzon. ? var. or minor ab.
*Bimbisara illigera illigera* (Eschscholtz) [syn. *livilla* Wallengren] ; Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 400.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *illigera illigera* Eschscholtz ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *eschholtzia* [misspelling] Semper ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

The minor differences between *L. illigera* and *L. eschscholtzia*, as described by Semper, are hardly sufficient to justify the assumption, on the basis of a single specimen, that the latter is a distinct species.

Luzon.

### *L. illigera hegesias* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis illigera* Eschscholtz ; Semper, 1889 : pl. 29, fig. 18 ♀.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *illigera hegesias* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621. Guimaras.

The type is the specimen figured by Semper. The differences between this subspecies and ssp. *illigera* are very slight and the name is of doubtful worth.

Negros. None from the type locality in BMNH.

### *L. illigera calayana* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis illigera* Eschscholtz ; Semper, 1889 : pl. 29, fig. 16 ♀.
*Bimbisara illigera calayana* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 400. Insel Calayan, Babuyanes-Gruppe.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *illigera calayana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

The type is the specimen figured by Semper.

Babuyanes Is. (Fuga Is.).

### *L. illigera alabatana* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis illigera* Eschscholtz ; Semper, 1889 : pl. 29, fig. 15 ♀.
*Bimbisara illigera albatana* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 400. Insel Alabat.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *illigera alabatana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

The type is the specimen figured by Semper. None in BMNH.

### *L. illigera pia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Bimbisara illigera pia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 400. ♂♀ Bazilan. Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *illigera pia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621, pl. 126c ♂.

This subspecies presents a problem. It differs from the subspecies from the Luzon group of islands much less than in the case of the other Philippine species of Neptini and it is curious that the species does not, as far as is known, occur in any other island of the Mindanao group or in Mindoro. But for their apparent occurrence together in Bazilan I would have treated *L. illigera* and *L. ebusa* as a single species.

Bazilan.

### *Lasippa ebusa* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

### *L. ebusa ebusa* (C. & R. Felder) **comb. n.**

*Neptis ebusa* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 112. ♀ Mindoro.
*Neptis ebusa* C. & R. Felder ; C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 427, pl. 56, figs. 7, 8.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ebusa ebusa* Felder ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.

A female ex Felder coll., labelled ' Luson, Dr. Semper ', had been placed as the type in the Rothschild coll. It agrees with ssp. *laetitia* and is certainly not the type of *ebusa*.

Mindoro.

### *L. ebusa laetitia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Bimbisara ebusa laetitia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 408. ♂♀ Bazilan. Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ebusa laetitia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622, pl. 126b ♂.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ebusa hegesandira* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622. Mindanao. **syn. n.**

Leyte, Cebu, Mindanao, Bazilan. Examples from the first two islands usually have the small spots of the fore wing upper postdiscal band less sullied than examples from the other two islands.

### *L. ebusa euphemia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Bimbisara ebusa euphemia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 408. ♂ Jolo. Type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ebusa euphemia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.

Sulu Archipelago.

### *Lasippa neriphus* (Hewitson) **comb. n.**

### *L. neriphus sangira* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Bisappa sangira* Moore, 1899 : 14. [nom. nud.]
*Bimbisara nirvana sangira* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 403. Sangir.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *nirvana sangira* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.

Sangi Is. Examples from Minahassa (N. Celebes) are closer to this minor subspecies than to the next.

### *L. neriphus tawayana* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis neriphus tawayana* Fruhstorfer, 1899b : 351. S. Celebes.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *nirvana tawayana* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622, pls. 125c ♂, 125d.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *nirvana nirvana* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Felder), 1913 : 622. ' Probably N. Celebes '. **syn. n.**
*Neptis neriphus biannulata* Martin, 1924 : 60. Celebes. **syn. n.** ♀ co-type BMNH.

Celebes. Examples from Banggai Is. show an approach to the next subspecies.

### *L. neriphus neriphus* (Hewitson) **comb. n.**

*Neptis neriphus* Hewitson, 1868 : pl. Neptis, figs. 6, 7. ♀ Sula (Wallace). Type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *nirvana neriphus* Hewitson ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 622.

Sula Is.

## *NEPTIS* Fabricius

### *Neptis praslini* (Boisduval)

This species shows an unusual degree of subspecific difference in the hind wing venation of males. The nominate subspecies from the Bismarck Archipelago has vein 8 short (Text-fig. 11), whereas the subspecies occurring in Western and Central New Guinea, N.E. Australia and the islands on the New Guinea shelf have vein 8 unusually long (Text-fig. 12). Examples from the Eastern Peninsula of New Guinea (ssp. *meridionalis* Talbot) have vein 8 of variable length, leaving little doubt that only one species is involved.

### *N. praslini papua* Oberthür

*Neptis papua* (Boisd. (in Musaeo)) Oberthür, 1878 : 460 *partim*. Ceram (Lorquin) ; Nouvelle-Guinée : Doreï (Prof. Beccari), Amberbaki (Laglaize). ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis praslini papua* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

The type, which agrees minutely with Oberthür's very detailed description, is a female from Boisduval coll. bearing locality label ' Ceram '. Lorquin's localities are unreliable, and Ceram is an unlikely place of origin, though not absolutely impossible. The specimen agrees with examples in BMNH from Gebi Is., and is also close to examples from Waigiu. It possesses a prominent whitish streak below the cell on the under surface of the fore wing (' une lancéolée au-dessous ' [de la cellule]), which is characteristic of these islands, though absent or very obscure in examples from the mainland of New Guinea. I think it is virtually certain that the type originated from one of the islands off the Western Peninsula of New Guinea. The two examples mentioned in the original description from Dorey are presumably in Genoa Museum, and their identity can only be surmised. The example taken by Laglaize at Amberbaki is in BMNH and proves to be a female *N. nausicaa*.

Gebi Is. Also 1 ♂ Halmahera [? loc. err.].

### *N. praslini messogis* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis praslini messogis* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 363, pl. 2, fig. 10 ♂. ♂♀ Waigiu. Types Paris.
*Neptis praslini messogis* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614, pl. 125f ♂.

Barely separable from ssp. *papua*, but the postdiscal band on the under surface of the hind wing is a little closer to the termen.

Waigiu.

### *N. praslini ronensis* Grose Smith

*Neptis ronensis* Grose Smith, 1899 : 10, pl. Neptis 3, figs. 5 ♂, 6, 7 ♀. Ron Is. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis praslini ronensis* Grose Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

The subspecies has narrow markings and appears not to vary much in Ron Is. (southern end of Geelvink Bay). Four males and one female from Dorey (Western Peninsula of New Guinea) and one female from Mioswar are similar, but other examples from the same areas have much broader white markings and hardly differ from examples from Northern New Guinea.

Western New Guinea (Ron Is. and Dorey).

### *N. praslini maionia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis praslini maionia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 361. ♂ German New Guinea. Type Paris.
*Neptis praslini maionia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.
*Neptis praslini syxosina* Talbot, 1932 : 164. ♂ Humboldt Bay. Type BMNH. Var. or ab. with narrow markings and hind wing vein 8 short.

Western and Northern New Guinea, including Mioswar and Jobi Is. Examples from south of the Snow Mts. usually have the hind wing discal band a little wider.

### *N. praslini meridionalis* Talbot

*Neptis praslini meridionalis* Talbot, 1932 : 164. ♂♀ British New Guinea, Hydrographer Mts. Types BMNH.

Eastern New Guinea (Mandated Territory : Astrolabe Range ; British New Guinea : Aroa R., Kumusi R., Dinawa, Port Moresby, Hydrographer Mts.).

### *N. praslini woodlarkiana* (Montrouzier) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Limenitis woodlarkiana* Montrouzier, 1856 : 406. Woodlark Is.

The name has been overlooked by most authors, including Fruhstorfer (*in* Seitz).

None in BMNH from type locality. Examples from the d'Entrecasteaux Is., which have the lower postdiscal band of the fore wing wider than in ssp. *meridionalis* are provisionally placed here.

### *N. praslini lactaria* (Butler)

*Athyma lactaria* Butler, 1866 : 98. Aru Is. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis praslini lactaria* (Butler) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

ARU IS.

### *N. praslini connexa* Grose Smith

*Neptis connexa* Grose Smith, 1899 : 11, pl. Neptis 3, figs. 8, 9 ♂. Ké Is. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis praslini terentia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 365, pl. 2, fig. 11 ♂. Wetter [loc. err.]. **syn. n.** Type Paris. Preoccupied by *N. hylas terentia* Fruhstorfer, 1907, but a replacement name is not needed.
*Neptis praslini connexa* Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.
*Neptis praslini terentia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

KEY IS.

### *N. praslini dorcas* Grose Smith
(Text-fig. 12)

*Neptis dorcas* Grose Smith, 1894 : 354. Biak, Schouten Is. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis dorcas* Grose Smith ; Grose Smith & Kirby, 1895 : 4, pl. Neptis 1, figs. 7, 8.
*Neptis praslini dorcas* Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

SCHOUTEN IS.

### *N. praslini meforensis* ssp. n.

♂♀ nearest to ssp. *dorcas*, from which it differs as follows. On the upper surface the fore wing streak beyond cell is longer and more pointed ; the upper part of the hind wing discal band, above vein 3, is one third as wide again. On the under surface the hind wing discal band is wider than on the upper surface, oval in shape, and vein 5 is not dark dusted.

Holotype ♂. MEFOR IS. : (Geelvink Bay), viii.1920 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 4 ♂, 4 ♀ from Mefor Is.

### *N. praslini staudingereana* de Nicéville
(Text-fig. 8)

*Neptis praslini* Staudinger (*nec* Boisduval), 1886 : 146, pl. 50 '♂' *recte* ♀.
*Neptis praslini* de Nicéville (*nec* Boisduval), 1897 : 534, text-fig. ♂.
*Neptis praslini staudingereana* de Nicéville, 1898 : 139. Northern Australia.
*Neptis praslini staudingeriana* [misspelling] de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.
*Neptis praslini staudingereana* de Nicéville ; Waterhouse, 1932 : 81, pl. 12, fig. 3.

N.E. AUSTRALIA (Queensland).

### *N. praslini praslini* (Boisduval)
(Text-fig. 11)

*Limenitis praslini* Boisduval, 1832 : 131. Nouvelle-Irlande.
*Neptis nemeus* de Nicéville, 1897 : 538, text-fig. ♂. New Britain.
*Neptis praslini praslini* (Boisduval) (syn. *nemeus* de Nicéville) de Nicéville, 1898 : 139.
*Neptis praslini saloë* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 361. Neu-Hannover. **syn. n.**
*Neptis praslini praslini* (Boisduval) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614, pl. 125f ♂.
*Neptis praslini nemeus* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.
*Neptis praslini saloë* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

Bismarck Archipelago.

## *Neptis nausicaa* de Nicéville

### *N. nausicaa lyria* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nausicaa lyria* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 359, pl. 2, fig. 12 ♂. Waigiu. Type Paris, labelled '*lydia*'.
*Neptis nausicaa lyria* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

Waigiu.

### *N. nausicaa syxosa* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nausicaa syxosa* Fruhstofrer, 1908a : 358. ♂ Dorey. Type Paris.
*Neptis nausicaa sparagmata* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 412. ♀ Tanah-Merah, S.W. Dutch New Guinea. ? var. with reduced white markings.
*Neptis nausicaa syxosa* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.
*Neptis nausicaa sparagmata* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

This western subspecies is locally and individually variable ; in general the hind wing discal band is a little wider and outwardly more rounded and the fore wing lower postdiscal band a little wider than in ssp. *nausicaa*.

Western New Guinea (Dorey District, Wangaar, Wandesi, Fak Fak, Mioswar Is.).

### *N. nausicaa nausicaa* de Nicéville
(Text-figs. 9, 10)

*Neptis nausicaa* de Nicéville, 1897a : 537, text-fig. Stephansort.
*Neptis nausicaa nausicaa* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614, pl. 125f ♂.

Northern New Guinea (Eastern Geelvink Bay to Mandated Territory).

### *N. nausicaa nivalis* Talbot

*Neptis nausicaa nivalis* Talbot, 1932 : 164. ♀ South Dutch New Guinea, Snow Mts., Oetakwa River District. Type BMNH.

This southern subspecies has the fore wing upper postdiscal band greatly enlarged in the type, but this feature is much less marked in some other examples from the same district.

Southern New Guinea (Oetakwa R., Setekwa R., Eilanden R.).

### *N. nausicaa symbiosa* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nausicaa symbiosa* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 359. ♂ Milne Bay. Type Paris.
*Neptis nausicaa symbiosa* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 614.

The eastern subspecies is distinguished by the much more rounded hind wing discal band, which in some examples does not reach the dorsum and is almost as circular as in *N. praslini praslini*. The few examples from the d'Entrecasteaux Is., which might be expected to show this feature in a more pronounced degree, in fact show a slight reversion towards the narrower and more regular band of ssp. *nausicaa*.

Eastern New Guinea (British New Guinea), D'Entrecasteaux Is.

## *Neptis brebissonii* (Boisduval)

### *N. brebissonii metioche* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis brebissonii metioche* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 356. ♂ Waigiu. Type Paris.
*Neptis brebissonii metioche* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613.

The hind wing discal band is wider than in the next subspecies.

Waigiu and Gebi Is.

### *N. brebissonii brebissonii* (Boisduval)
(Text-fig. 6)

*Limenitis brebissonii* Boisduval, 1832 : 132. Nouvelle-Guinée. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis brebissonii brebissonii* (Boisduval) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613.
*Acca venilia mysolensis* Rothschild, 1915a : 133. '♂' *recte* ♀. Mysol Is. **syn. & comb. n.** Type BMNH.

The type label has the locality ' Rawack ' (an islet off Waigiu) written on it, bu the type does not agree with ssp. *metioche*. It is almost identical with a female from Manokwari and it is virtually certain that it was taken in Western New Guinea. Typical examples from the Vogelkop Peninsula have comparatively narrow markings and a single female from Mioswar Is. is similar. Two pairs from the McCluer Gulf area and a female from Southern New Guinea (Oetakwa R.) have slightly wider markings, whilst examples from the north coast between Geelvink Bay and Humboldt Bay have wider markings still and merge into the next subspecies. The species exhibits a much more regular west—east cline than the other Neptini.

Western and Southern New Guinea, Mysol Is.

### *N. brebissonii simbanga* Hagen

*Neptis simbanga* Hagen, 1897 : 90. ♂ Kaiser-Wilhelmsland.
*Neptis brebissonii simbanga* Hagen ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613.

The fore wing upper postdiscal band is slightly reduced whilst the hind wing discal band is wider than in ssp. *brebissonii*, reaching its maximum in the Hydrographer Mts.

East Central and Eastern New Guinea.

### *N. brebissonii dulcinea* Grose Smith

*Neptis dulcinea* Grose Smith, 1898 : 109. Mefor Is., Geelvink Bay. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis dulcinea* Grose Smith; Grose Smith, 1899: 7, pl. Neptis 2, figs. 7, 8 ♂.
*Neptis brebissonii dulcinea* Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613.

MEFOR IS.

### *Neptis satina* Grose Smith
(Text-fig. 7)

*Neptis satina* Grose Smith, 1894 : 352, pl. 12, fig. 3. ♂♀ New Guinea. Types BMNH, labelled ' Humboldt Bay '.
*Neptis satina damarete* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 357. ♂♀ German New Guinea. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis satina satina* Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613, pl. 125g ♂.
*Neptis satina damarete* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613, pl. 125g.

Examples from Western New Guinea (Wangaar R. and Weyland Mts.) have narrower markings than typical examples and probably constitute a distinct subspecies.

WESTERN and NORTHERN NEW GUINEA, JOBI IS.

### *Neptis duryodana* Moore

### *N. duryodana nesia* Fruhstorfer
(Text-fig. 29)

*Neptis duryodana nesia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 311. ♂ N.E. and W. Sumatra. Type Paris.
*Neptis duryodana nesia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

MALAYA, SUMATRA.

### *N. duryodana duryodana* Moore

*Neptis duryodana* Moore, 1858 : 10, pl. 49, fig. 8. Borneo. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis bahalla* Pryer & Cator, 1894 : 260. N. Borneo.
*Neptis duryodana duryodana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604, pl. 126b.
*Neptis duryodana duryodana* Moore (syn. *bahalla* Pryer & Cator) ; Corbet, 1948 : 419.

BORNEO and PULO LAUT.

### *N. duryodana dike* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis duryodana dike* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 311. ♂ E. Java.
*Neptis duryodana dike* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

JAVA.

### *N. duryodana tullia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis duryodana tullia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 311. ♂ Nias. Type Paris.
*Neptis duryodana tullia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

NIAS.

### *N. duryodana paucalba* Hagen

*Neptis paucalba* Hagen, 1898 : 206. Mentawei Is.
*Neptis duryodana paucalba* Hagen ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

MENTAWI IS.

### *N. duryodana declinata* van Eecke **stat. n.**

*Neptis nata declinata* van Eecke, 1918 : 89, pl. 8, fig. 10. ♂♀ Pulu Babi, Pulu Lasia (islets off Simalur).

None in BMNH.

### *N. duryodana emesa* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis duryodana emesa* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 310, pl. 1, fig. 6 ♂. ♂♀ Palawan. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis duryodana emesa* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

PALAWAN.

### *Neptis nisaea* de Nicéville

### *N. nisaea nisaea* de Nicéville

*Neptis nisaea* de Nicéville, 1894 : 7, pl. 1, fig. 9 ♂. Java.
*Neptis mahendra nisaea* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.
*Neptis mahendra nisaea* de Nicéville ; Roepke, 1938 : 302, pl. 32, fig. 4 ♀.

WEST JAVA (females only in BMNH).

### *N. nisaea rosieri* Roepke **stat. n.**

*Neptis mahendra rosieri* Roepke, 1938 : 303, pl. 32, fig. 5 ♂, 10 ♀, text-fig. 47 ♂ genitalia. Gunong Lawoe, East Central Java.

EAST JAVA (two females in BMNH).

### *Neptis clinioides* de Nicéville

### *N. clinioides gunongensis* **ssp. n.**
(Text-fig. 17)

*Neptis clinioides* de Nicéville ; Eliot, 1959 : 375, pl. 10, fig. 1 ♂. Malaya.

♂♀ differ from ssp. *clinioides* in having the white markings only two thirds as wide ; on the hind wing the discal band does not enter the base of space 3.

Holotype ♂. MALAYA : Pahang, Kuala Terla, 4000′, 6.viii.1957 (*J. N. Eliot*).

Allotype ♀. MALAYA : Pahang, Ginting Sempak, 1500′, 5.v.1957 (*J. N. Eliot*).

Described from short series from the Malayan mountains in colls. BMNH, Hislop, Cowan, Bedford Russell and Eliot.

### *N. clinioides clinioides* de Nicéville

*Neptis clinioides* de Nicéville, 1894 : 6, pl. 1, fig. 8 ♂. Battak Mts., N.E. Sumatra.
*Neptis yerburyi clinioides* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.

SUMATRA (Battak Mts. and Padang Highlands).

### *N. clinioides luca* ssp. n.
(Pl. 2, fig. 12)

♂♀ closely resemble ssp. *gunongensis* on the upper surface, but the white markings are a little wider except for the discal band on the hind wing, which is slightly narrower ; on the fore wing the discocellular bar is more strongly marked. On the under surface the fore wing lower postdiscal band is more or less continuous (the spots usually separate in ssp. *gunongensis*) and the hind wing discal band often enters the base of space 3. The chief difference lies in the ground colour, which is strongly reddish brown, whereas in ssp. *gunongensis* the reddish shade is weak.

Holotype ♂. WEST JAVA : Soekaboemi (*G. Overdijkink*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 4 ♂, 3 ♀ from JAVA and 3 ♀ from BALI.

### *Neptis clinia* Moore

### *N. clinia tibetana* Moore stat. n.

*Neptis susruta* Leech (*nec* Moore), 1892 : 204, pl. 19, fig. 9. West China.
*Neptis tibetana* Moore, 1899 : 245. ♂♀ Eastern Tibet and Western China. Types BMNH.
*Neptis nandina susruta* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 177, pl. 53f.
*Neptis nandina tibetana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis soma capnodes* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607 *partim*.

WESTERN CHINA (Szechwan).

### *N. clinia susruta* Moore
(Text-fig. 16)

*Neptis susruta* Moore, 1872 : 563, pl. 32, fig. 4 ♂. N. India. Type BMNH. Wet season form.
*Neptis cacharica* Butler, 1879a : 3. ♀ Cachar. Type BMNH. Dry season form.
*Neptis micromegethes* Holland, 1887 : 118. Hainan. **syn. n.**
*Neptis susruta* Moore (syns. *cacharica* and *leuconata* Butler) ; Moore, 1899 : 239, pl. 283, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis nandina tushita* f. *gonatina* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 324. Siam. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina tushita* f. *susrutina* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 325. Siam. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina acala* f. *acalina* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 325. Tonkin, **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina acalina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606, pl. 126f labelled ' *pseudadipala* '
*Neptis nandina gonatina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis nandina susrutina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis nandina susruta* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis ancus* Swinhoe, 1917 : 409. Burma.
*Neptis nandina susruta* Moore (syns. *cacharica* Butler, *leuconota* [*sic*] Butler, *ancus* Swinhoe) ; Evans, 1932 : 167.
*Neptis clinia susruta* Moore ; Eliot, 1959 : 375.

N.E. India, Assam, Burma, Siam, N. and S. Vietnam, Laos, S.E. China (S. Yunnan, Hainan, Fukien). A single male from Dehra Dun (foothills of Western Himalayas) has wider white markings and probably represents a distinct subspecies.

### *N. clinia kallaura* Moore **stat. n.**

*Neptis kallaura* Moore, 1881 : 309. ♂♀ Travancore. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis kallaura* Moore ; Moore, 1899 : 237, pl. 281, figs. 2–2b ♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis soma kallaura* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 166.

S. India (Travancore and Coorg).

### *N. clinia clinia* Moore

*Neptis clinia* Moore, 1872 : 563, pl. 32, fig. 5 ♂. ' Bengal ' *recte* Andaman Is. Type BMNH. Dry season form.
*Neptis mananda* Moore, 1877 : 586, pl. 58, fig. 4 ♀. ♂♀ S. Andamans. Types BMNH. Wet season form.
*Neptis clinia* Moore (syn. *mananda* Moore) ; Moore, 1899 : 238, pl. 282, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis nandina clinia* Moore with f. *mananda* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis nandina clinia* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 167.
*Neptis clinia clinia* Moore ; Eliot, 1959 : 375.

Andaman Is.

### *N. clinia leuconata* Butler

*Neptis leuconota* Butler, 1877b : 196. Malacca. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis leuconata* Butler, 1879 : 541, pl. 69, fig. 1 labelled ' *N. gononata* ', ' ♂ ' *recte* ♀. Malacca. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis nandina leuconata* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis clinia leuconata* Butler ; Eliot, 1959 : 375, pl. 10, fig. 2 ♂.

Malaya.

### *N. clinia apharea* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis nandina apharea* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 320. ♂♀ Sumatra. Types Paris.
*Neptis nandina ila* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 320. ♂♀ Kina Balu. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina apharea* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis nandina ila* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.

Sumatra and Borneo.

### *N. clinia phrasylas* (Fruhstorfer MS *partim*) **ssp. n.**

*Neptis nandina nandina* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606 *partim*, pl. 126e. Java.

In both sexes nearest to ssp. *leuconata*, from which it differs in having the hind wing discal band a little wider. The male holotype, which is Fruhstorfer's MS male type, and a second male from East Java have this band slightly wider still than three West Javanese males, which in turn agree with the figure quoted above. There appears to be no difference between East and West Javanese females, and the difference noted in the males may be seasonal.

Holotype ♂. East Java ; Lawang, 1897 (ex Fruhstorfer coll.) bearing a type label in Fruhstorfer's handwriting reading ' *N. nandina phrasylas* '.

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 2 ♂, 2 ♀ East Java, 3 ♂, 2 ♀ West Java and 1 ♀ Java. A single female from Bali has the hind wing discal band narrower than in Javanese females.

Fruhstorfer chose as his MS female type of *phrasylas* a specimen of *N. nata nandina* Moore. In Java he failed to differentiate between *N. nata*, which he called ' *N. soma* ', and *N. clinia*, which he called ' *N. nandina* ', and dealt with both species under ' *N. nandina nandina* '. Presumably it was his intention to separate East Javanese examples of his composite ' *nandina* ' as *phrasylas*, whilst retaining *nandina* for West Javanese examples.

### *N. clinia parthica* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis nandina parthica* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 317. ♂♀ Palawan. Types Paris.
*Neptis nandina parthica* f. *somula* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 317. ♂♀ Palawan. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina parthica* with fs. *parthica* Fruhstorfer and *somula* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606, pl. 126f labelled ' *sonula* '.

The difference between the male types of *parthica* and *somula* is very slight and within the range of normal individual variation.

Palawan.

### *Neptis sappho* (Pallas)

### *N. sappho sappho* (Pallas)

*Papilio aceris Tatarici* Lepechin, 1771 : 203, pl. 17, figs. 5, 6. Kirschdorf Usol'e (S. Russia). [nom. nud., since not binominal.]
*Papilio Sappho* (*Heliconius*) Pallas, 1771 : 471. Ad Volgam.
*Papilio aceris* Esper, 1783 : 142, pl. 81, figs. 3, 4 ; pl. 82, fig. 1.
*Papilio aceris* Fabricius, 1787 : 55.
*Papilio lucilla* Schrank, 1801 : 191.
*Papilio plautilla* Hübner, 1805 : figs. 99, 100.
*Neptis hylas sappho* (Pallas) (syns. *aceris* Lepechin, *flautilla* [mis-spelling] Hübner, *lucilla* Schrank) Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 286.
*Neptis hylas sappho* (Pallas) ; Stichel, 1909 ; 176, pl. 53e.
*Neptis hylas aceris* (Fabricius) (syns. *lucilla* Schrank, *plautilla* Hübner) Stichel, 1909 : 176, pl. 53e.
*Neptis aceris* (Lepechin) ab. *fischeri* Rebel, 1911 : 287, pl. 7, fig. 10 ♂. Herkulesbad. Type BMNH. Ab. with wide white markings, fore wing streak beyond cell much elongated and postdiscal spot in space 4.

Central and S.E. Europe, S. Russia (Podolia), Siberia (Amur Basin).

### *N. sappho intermedia* Pryer **stat. n.**

*Neptis intermedia* Pryer, 1877 : 231, pl. 4, fig. 1. North China. ♀ type BMNH, labelled ' Snowy Valley ' (Chekiang).
*Neptis aceris* var. *intermedia* Pryer ; Leech, 1892 : 203, pl. 19, fig. 8.
*Neptis hylas intermedia* f. *oda* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 150. Vermütlich Yesso [? loc. err.].
*Neptis hylas intermedia* f. *passerculus* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 150. Tsushima.
*Neptis hylas leucothoe* f. *acerides* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 161. South and West China, Hong Kong. ? ♂ type Paris, labelled Chang Yang (Central China).
*Neptis hylas intermedia* Pryer with fs. *oda* and *passerculus* Fruhstorfer ; Stichel, 1909 : 176.
*Neptis hylas hylas* f. *acerides* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601.
*Neptis hylas* f. *curvata* Matsumura, 1929b : 152. ♂ Korea.
*Neptis hylas intermedia* Pryer (syn. *curvata* Matsumura) ; Seok, 1939 : 141.
*Neptis hylas curvata* Bryk, 1946 : 35. Korea. **syn. n.**

The subspecies is not very constant and at the edge of its range merges into ssp. *sappho* and ssp. *astola* ; this is to be expected in a secondary growth insect which, throughout much of its range, has few natural barriers to its wandering (though not strictly migrant) tendencies. Examples from Eastern China are typical. The few examples from Korea in BMNH are similar. The two Korean males from which Matsumura described *curvata* had an elongated streak beyond cell and a small postdiscal spot in space 4 on the fore wing ; such examples occur frequently in ssp. *sappho*, but very rarely in ssp. *intermedia*. Examples from Japan generally resemble East Chinese examples, but there is a tendency for the hind wing postdiscal band to be reduced and sullied, especially in Shikoku. A single female from Ishigaki (Ryu Kyu Is.) shows only a slight approach to ssp. *formosana*. Examples from Szechwan and N.W. Yunnan usually have smaller markings than Eastern Chinese examples, and often closely resemble examples of ssp. *astola* from the Eastern Himalayas and N. Burma. A pair labelled ' Fort Naryne ' (Eastern Turkestan) do not differ from Szechwan examples.

China (many localities, including Chusan Is.), Korea, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Ryu Kyu Is.), ' Tibet ' (*recte* West China), East Turkestan [? loc. err.].

### *N. sappho yessonensis* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis hylas yessonensis* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601. Sapporo, Yesso. ♀ type Paris.

Doubtfully separable from ssp. *intermedia*, though the white markings are usually a little wider.

Japan (Hokkaido).

### *N. sappho formosana* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis nandina formosana* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 411. Formosa. 2 ♀ syntypes Paris.
*Neptis nandina formosana* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605, pl. 126g.
*Neptis aceris reducta* Shirôzu (*nec* Fruhstorfer), 1960 : 213, pl. 46, figs. 405–407 ♂♀, text-fig. 242 ♂ genitalia. **syn. n.**

Formosa.

### *N. sappho astola Moore* stat. n.
(Text-fig. 32)

*Neptis astola* Moore, 1872 : 560. N.W. Himalayas. ♂♀ types BMNH. Dry season form.
*Neptis emodes* Moore, 1872 : 561, pl. 32, fig. 2. S.E. Himalayas. ♂ type BMNH. ' Wet season form '.
*Neptis astola* Moore (syn. *emodes* Moore) ; Moore, 1899 : 227, pl. 274, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ dry and wet season forms.
*Neptis hylas astola* Moore with f. *emodes* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 176, pl. 53c labelled ' *hylas* '.
*Neptis hylas astola* Moore (syn. *emodes* Moore, wet season form) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas astola* Moore (syn. *emodes* Moore) ; Evans, 1932 : 166, pl. 22.
*Neptis aceris astola* Moore ; Shirôzu, 1955 : 353.

This is another variable subspecies, which possibly deserves to be further split up. Typical examples from the N.W. Himalayas have wider and clearer white markings and a more ochreous under surface ground colour than examples from the Eastern Himalayas and from North and Central Burma. In these latter areas the dry season form resembles the wet season form from the N.W. Himalayas, whilst the wet season form is very distinctive, with narrow, sullied markings and very dark reddish brown under surface ground colour. The type of *emodes* from the Eastern Himalayas, said by Moore to be wet season form, is in fact an intermediate form closer to the dry than to the wet season form. Examples from South Burma, Siam, Vietnam and South Yunnan show a reversion to the N.W. Himalayan form, and some examples of the dry season may be difficult to tell from the *N. hylas* forms occurring with them. Indeed it seems just possible that occasional hybridization may occur in these areas. Evans regarded *astola* as a montane subspecies of *N. hylas* and it is true that it appears to be restricted to hilly areas. However it certainly occurs to the base of the Himalayan foothills, as I know from personal experience in the Eastern Himalayas, and overlaps over a considerable altitudinal range with *N. hylas* without any indication of interbreeding except as already noted.

Pakistan and India (throughout Himalayas and in Assam), Burma, Siam, North and South Vietnam, South China (S. Yunnan).

## *Neptis hylas* (Linnaeus)

### *N. hylas hylas* (Linnaeus)

*Papilio hylas* Linnaeus, 1758 : 486. Hab. in Indiis (*recte* S.E. China).
*Papilio acidalia* Weber, 1801 : 107. China.
*Limenitis eurynome* Westwood, 1842 : 66, pl. 35, fig. 4. China.
*Neptis sangaica* Moore, 1877a : 47. ♂♀ Snowy Valley, Province Chekiang. Types BMNH. Dry season form.
*Neptis hainana* Moore, 1878a : 697. ♂ Hainan. **syn. n.** Type BMNH.
*Neptis eurynome* var. *sangaica* Moore ; Leech, 1892 : 202, pl. 19, fig. 6 ♂.
*Neptis hylas hylas* (Linnaeus) (syns. *leucothoe* Linnaeus partim, *acidalia* Weber, *eurynome* Westwood) Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53d labelled ' *acidalia* '.
*Neptis hylas hylas* (Linnaeus) with f. *sangaica* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601.
*Neptis hylas hainana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.

The ground colour of the under surface is richer and redder and the white markings are narrower in the dry season than in the wet season form, a reversal of the usual trend of seasonal variation.

WESTERN, CENTRAL and S.E. CHINA, HAINAN, HONG KONG.

### *N. hylas luculenta* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas luculenta* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 160. Ishigaki and Formosa.
*Neptis hylas luculenta* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 601, pl. 126e.
*Neptis hylas luculenta* Fruhstorfer ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 214, pl. 46, figs. 408–410 ♂♀, text-fig. 241 ♂ genitalia.

FORMOSA, RYU KYU IS.

### *N. hylas kamarupa* Moore

*Neptis kamarupa* Moore, 1874 : 570. ♂♀ Assam. 2 ♂, 3 ♀ syntypes Oxford.
*Neptis adara* Moore, 1878b : 830. ♂♀ Upper Tenasserim. **syn. n.** Types BMNH. Wet season form.
*Neptis meetana* Moore, 1878b : 830. ♂♀ Upper Tenasserim. **syn. n.** Types BMNH. Dry season form.
*Neptis adara* Moore (syns. *meetana* Moore, *mamaja* Butler) ; Moore, 1899 : 230, pl. 275, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis hylas astola* f. *adara* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas adara* Moore (syns. *mamaja* Butler, *meetana* Moore) ; Evans, 1932 : 166.

Moore (1899) wrongly placed *kamarupa* as a syn. of *varmona*, the subspecies occurring in Peninsular India, and other authors have followed him. Examples from Assam do not differ from Burmese examples.

N. INDIA (from Mussoorie extending along Himalayan foothills to Assam), BURMA, SIAM, S. and N. VIETNAM, S. YUNNAN, merging in the north east into ssp. *hylas* and in the south into ssp. *papaja*.

### *N. hylas varmona* Moore

*Neptis varmona* Moore, 1872 : 561. Mountains of S. India. ♂♀ types BMNH. Wet season form.
*Neptis disrupta* Moore, 1877b : 339. ♂ Ceylon. Aberration.
*Neptis swinhoei* Butler, 1883 : 145, pl. 24, fig. 9. Nilgherries. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis eurymene* Butler, 1883 : 145, pl. 24, fig. 5. Mhow. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis varmona* Moore (syns. *kamarupa* Moore dry season form, *swinhoei* Butler wet season form (= *eurymene* Butler dry season form), *disrupta* Moore ab.) ; Moore, 1899 : 230, pl. 276, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis hylas swinhoei* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas varmona* Moore with f. *disrupta* Moore and f. *kamarupa* Moore (syn. *eurymene* Butler) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas varmona* Moore (syns. *eurynome* Linnaeus [*sic*], *leucothoë* Cramer, *disrupta* Moore, *kamarupa* Moore, *eurymene* Butler, *swinhoei* Butler) ; Evans, 1932 : 166.

CEYLON, PENINSULAR INDIA.

### *N. hylas andamana* Moore

*Neptis andamana* Moore, 1877c : 586. ♂♀ S. Andamans. Types BMNH.
*Neptis andamana* Moore; Moore, 1899: 232, pl. 277, figs. 1–1c ♂♀.
*Neptis hylas andamana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas andamana* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 166.

Andaman Is. and Great Coco Is.

### *N. hylas papaja* Moore

*Neptis papaja* Moore, 1874 : 570. ♂ Sumatra. 2 ♂ syntypes BMNH and Oxford. Indo-Burmese strain.
*Neptis mamaja* Butler, 1877 : 196. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis mamaja* Butler, 1879b : 541, pl. 69, fig. 3. ♂ S. Malacca and Penang. Types BMNH. Malaysian strain.
*Neptis hylas symada* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 175. '♂' *recte* ♀ Rhio Archipelago. **syn. n.** of *mamaja*. ♀ type Paris.
*Neptis hylas mamaja* Butler ab. *pura* Grünberg, 1908 : 286. Sumatra, Taloek. Minor aberration.
*Neptis hylas mamaja* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas papaja* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas bankiva* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602. Banka. **syn. n.** of *papaja*.
*Neptis hylas symada* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas pura* Grünberg ; Gaede, 1930 : 197.

The *N. hylas* populations of Malaya, Sumatra and Banka appear to represent a mixture of Indo-Burmese and Malaysian strains with many intergrades, especially in Malaya. The Indo-Burmese strain, represented by *papaja*, has narrower markings and the fore wing lower postdiscal band is directed to the termen ; surprisingly it appears to predominate in Banka. The Malaysian strain, represented by *mamaja*, has the lower postdiscal band directed to the apex or even to the costa, and is much the commoner of the two in Sumatra.

### *N. hylas sopatra* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas sopatra* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 175. N. and S.E. Borneo. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas terentia* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 175. Jolo. **syn. n.** ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas sopatra* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas terentia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.

The subspecies must have reached the Sulu Archipelago very recently, as examples from there do not differ at all from Bornean examples.

Borneo, Sulu Archipelago.

### *N. hylas nicobarica* Moore

*Neptis nicobarica* Moore, 1877c : 586. ♂♀ Nicobars, Kamorta. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis nicobarica* Moore ; Moore, 1899 : 233, pl. 278, figs. 1–1c ♂♀.
*Neptis hylas nicobarica* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.
*Neptis hylas nicobarica* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 166.

Northern and Central Nicobars.

### *N. hylas sambilanga* Evans

*Neptis hylas sambilanga* Evans, 1932 : 166. South Nicobars. ♂ type BMNH.

South Nicobars (Little Nicobar and Pulo Condul).

### *N. hylas hatra* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas hatra* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602. Batu Is.

Batu Is.

### *N. hylas ombalata* Kheil

*Neptis ombalata* Kheil, 1884 : 24, pl. 3, figs. 15, 16. Nias.
*Neptis hylas ombalata* Kheil ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.

Nias.

### *N. hylas hageni* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas hageni* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 175. Mentawi Is.
*Neptis hylas hageni* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.

Mentawi Is.

### *N. hylas engano* Doherty

*Neptis ombalata* var. *engano* Doherty, 1891a : 27. Engano.
*Neptis hylas engano* Doherty ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 602.

Engano.

### *N. hylas matuta* (Hübner)

*Papilio leucothoë* Cramer, 1780 : 15, pl. 296, figs. E, F. Java, China and Coast of Coromandel. (Preocc. by *Papilio leucothoë* Linnaeus, 1758).
*Acca matuta* Hübner, 1819 : 44.
*Neptis surakarta* Moore, 1872 : 561. Java.
*Neptis hylas matuta* (Hübner) Fruhstorfer, 1913 ; 603, pl. 126e.
*Neptis hylas satellitica* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603. Bali. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris (also 1 ♂ Bawean labelled as type).
*Neptis hylas matuta* (Hübner) ; Roepke, 1938 : 301, pl. 32, fig. 2 ♂.

Java, Bali, Bawean.

### *N. hylas ankana* ssp. n.

In both sexes intermediate between ssp. *matuta* and ssp. *licinia* Fruhstorfer, though closer to the latter from which it differs in having the fore wing postdiscal band and the hind wing discal band a little wider.

Holotype ♂. Kangean Is. (no further data).

Allotype ♀. Kangean Is. (no further data).

Described from 5 ♂, 3 ♀ from Kangean Is.

### *N. hylas licinia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas licinia* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 175. Lombok. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas licinia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603, pl. 126e.

This and the remaining subspecies from the Lesser Sunda Is. differ from each other by very small steps. Some are of doubtful validity, but are provisionally retained in the absence of precise knowledge of seasonal variation.

Lombok.

### *N. hylas flaminia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas flaminia* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 175. Sumbawa. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas flaminia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Sumbawa.

### *N. hylas sophaina* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas sophaina* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 183. Sumba. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis hylas sophaina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Sumba, Savu Is.

### *N. hylas cosama* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas cosama* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 176. Flores. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas cosama* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Flores, Adonara, Lomblem.

### *N. hylas serapia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas serapia* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 183. Kalao. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis hylas serapia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Kalao, Tana Djampea.

### *N. hylas alorica* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas alorica* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 183. Alor. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis hylas alorica* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Alor, Pantar, Pura.

### *N. hylas timorensis* Röber

*Neptis timorensis* Röber, 1891 : 307. Timor, Kisser, Wetter, Letti.
*Neptis hylas timorensis* Röber ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Timor, Kisser, Wetter, Letti, Roma, Sermatta.

### *N. hylas jaculatrix* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas jaculatrix* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 183. Dammer, Babber. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas jaculatrix* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603, pl. 126e.

Dammer, Babber.

### ? *N. hylas guamensis* Swinhoe

*Neptis guamensis* Swinhoe, 1916 : 483. Guam, Marianne Is.

The type locality seems highly improbable and the author's brief description might apply to several of the Malaysian subspecies.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis gracilis* (Kirsch)
(Text-fig. 33)

*Athyma gracilis* Kirsch, 1885 : 276, pl. 19, 4 ♂. ♂ Timorlaut.
*Neptis dohertyi* Grose Smith, 1895 : 79. Tenimber.
*Neptis gracilis* (Kirsch) (syn. *dohertyi* Grose Smith) Grose Smith, 1899 : 6, pl. Neptis 2, figs. 3, 4 ♀.
*Neptis gracilis* (Kirsch) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.

Represents *N. hylas* in Tenimber, but differs so greatly from the subspecies of *N. hylas* occurring in the Lesser Sunda Is. that its ancestor must have crossed Weber's Line a long time ago and been isolated ever since.

Tenimber (Timor Laut).

### *Neptis mindorana* C. & R. Felder

### *N. mindorana ilocana* C. & R. Felder

*Neptis ilocana* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 111. ♀ Luzon.
*Neptis ilocana* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 147 *partim*.
*Neptis nandina ilocana* f. *nivescens* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 315. Aberration. The type is the insect figured by Semper, 1899 : pl. 29, fig. 4 ♀.
*Neptis nandina negrosiana* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 315. Negros. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis mindorana ilocana* Felder with f. *nivescens* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608, pl. 126g.
*Neptis mindorana negrosiana* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.

Luzon, Panay, Negros. A pair from Isla Verde, in the strait separating Luzon from Mindoro, have rather narrow markings but are closer to this subspecies than to any other.

### *N. mindorana nosba* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis ilocana* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 147 *partim*, pl. 29, figs. 1 ♂, 2, 3 ♀. Camotes.
*Neptis mindorana nosba* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608. Camotes, Leyte, Samar.

The types are the insects figured by Semper. The subspecies is barely separable from ssp. *ilocana*, the only difference appearing to be that the submarginal fascia on the upper surface of the fore wing is more prominent. The examples in BMNH have rather wider white markings than in Semper's figures.

Leyte, Cebu, Bohol.

### *N. mindorana mindorana* C. & R. Felder

*Neptis mindorana* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 110. ♂ Mindoro.
*Neptis mindorana* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 146, pl. 29, fig. 6.
*Neptis nandina mindorana* Felder ; Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 315.
*Neptis mindorana mindorana* Felder ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.

Mindoro.

### *N. mindorana harpasa* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis mindorana harpasa* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608. Palawan. ♂♀ types Paris.

Palawan. Two males from ' Cagayancillo ' (? Cagayan Sulu) hardly differ.

### *N. mindorana pseudosoma* Moore **stat. n.**
(Text-fig. 31)

*Neptis soma* Semper (*nec* Moore), 1889 : 146, pl. 29, figs. 10, 11 ♂. Camiguin de Mindanao, Siargao and Mindanao.
*Neptis pseudosoma* Moore, 1899 : 246.
*Neptis nandina pseudosoma* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 316. **syn. n.**
*Neptis soma pseudosoma* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.

Moore quoted Semper's figures and this validates his name despite Fruhstorfer's claim that it is a *nomen nudum*. The type is the insect figured by Semper.

### *N. mindorana palibothra* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis soma palibothra* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607. ♂♀ Bazilan. Types Paris.

Bazilan.

### *N. mindorana solygeia* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis nandina solygeia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 316. Jolo. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina solygeia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis ida* Moore

### *N. ida celebensis* Hopffer

*Neptis aceris* var. *celebensis* Hopffer, 1874 : 36. Minahassa.
*Neptis hylas ida* f. *celebensis* Hopffer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603, pl. 126f.
*Neptis ida celebensis* Hopffer ; Martin, 1924 : 63.

Minahassa (N.E. Celebes).

### *N. ida carbonespersa* Martin

*Neptis ida carbonespersa* Martin, 1924 : 63. North Celebes (excluding Minahassa) and Central Celebes. ♀ paratype BMNH.

Doubtfully separable from ssp. *ida*, which includes *carbonespersa*-like forms flying with forms in which the white markings are barely sullied.
North and Central Celebes, Banggai Is.

### *N. ida ida* Moore

*Neptis ida* Moore, 1858 : 10, pl. 49, fig. 7. Celebes or Mindanao. ? ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis matuta* var. *alba* Rothschild (*nec* Holland), 1892 : 438. South Celebes. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis hylas ida* f. *sphaericus* Fruhstorfer, 1907a : 184. South Celebes.
*Neptis hylas ida* f. *sphaericus* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603, pl. 126d.
*Neptis ida ida* Moore ; Martin, 1924 : 63. South Celebes.

A female with locality label ' Macasser ' ex coll. Moore is placed as the type, but it seems doubtful if this was the specimen Moore had before him for his original description and figure in view of his apparent uncertainty over its locality of origin. This and the preceding subspecies show considerable variation in the ground colour of the under surface, which varies from golden to rich reddish ochreous.
South Celebes.

### *N. ida liliputa* Martin

*Neptis ida liliputa* Martin, 1924 : 67. Buton and Muna. ♂ paratype BMNH.

Very close to ssp. *carbonespersa*, but of smaller average size and with the hind wing discal band a little wider.
Buton.

### *N. ida saleyra* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis hylas saleyra* Fruhstorfer, 1908b : 238. Salayer. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis hylas saleyra* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 603.
*Neptis ida saleyra* Fruhstorfer ; Martin, 1924 : 66.

Salayer Is.

### *N. ida kalidupa* ssp. n.

In both sexes closer to ssp. *saleyra* than to ssp. *liliputa*, its nearest neighbour. Upper surface with narrow markings as in *saleyra*, but much less sullied, the hind wing discal band in both sexes and the postdiscal band in the female being clear white ; in addition the fore wing submarginal series is better defined. On the under surface the ground colour is very dark reddish brown of a slightly darker shade than in *saleyra* and much darker than in *liliputa*. It is the smallest subspecies, the fore wing measuring only 24·5–25·0 mm. in the male and 27–28 mm. in the female.

Holotype ♂. Toekan Besi Is. : Kalidupa, i.1902 (*H. Kühn*).

Allotype ♀. xii.1901, otherwise same data as the holotype.

Described from 2 ♂, 2 ♀ in South Kensington and 8 ♂, 3 ♀ in Tring.

### *Neptis yerburii* Butler

The names *yerburii* Butler and *soma* Moore have been misused in the past for well-known species which must in future be called *soma* and *nata* Moore respectively, whilst *yerburii* must be used for the present, hitherto unrecognized species. The correct use of the name *soma* is dealt with on p. 71. The name *nata* has also been widely misused in the past for the species *N. leucoporos* Fruhstorfer, but this error was pointed out by me in 1960 and is further dealt with under *N. nata nata* on p. 75. This unfortunate swopping of names is bound to cause confusion, but examination of the types has made the changes inevitable. Much of the confusion is due to the fact that Butler and Moore described only one species in their original descriptions, but later included a second species under each name. Later authors cannot be blamed for perpetuating their mistakes.

### *N. yerburii capnodes* Fruhstorfer stat. n.
(Text-fig. 30)

*Neptis adipala* Leech (*nec* Moore), 1892 : 205, pl. 19, fig. 10.
*Neptis nandina tibetana* f. *capnodes* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 326 *partim*. West China.
*Neptis nandina adipala* Stichel (*nec* Moore), 1909 : 177, pl. 53f.
*Neptis soma capnodes* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607 *partim*.
*Neptis nata capnodes* Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

Fruhstorfer (1908) gave the name *capnodes* to two species figured by Leech, which he wrongly assumed to be conspecific with each other and with N. *tibetana* Moore. The first mentioned was *N. adipala* Leech (*nec* Moore), and the insect figured in Leech's fig. 10 must be taken as the type of *capnodes*. The other species was *N. soma* Moore, 1892, pl. 19, fig. 7, which represents the species Fruhstorfer later named *N. yerburyi ominicola*. Still later (1913) he applied the name once more to *N. adipala* Leech (*nec* Moore) and also to *N. susruta* Leech (*nec* Moore), 1892 : pl. 19, fig. 9, which is the species dealt with by me as *N. clinia tibetana* Moore, whilst no longer referring it to *N. soma*.

At first sight *N. yerburii capnodes* bears quite a strong resemblance to *N. clinia tibetana* Moore and a less strong resemblance to *N. soma ominicola* Fruhstorfer,

but it can be told from either almost at a glance by the fore wing cilia, which are clearly chequered with white in spaces 6 and 7.

WESTERN CHINA (Szechwan and 'Tibet'). A single male from S.E. CHINA (N. W. Fukien) with rather wide markings is provisionally placed under this subspecies. There are no examples from the Upper Mekong Valley (Tse-Kou etc.) despite the enormous number of Neptini ex Oberthür coll. from this area, suggesting that the valley floor at some 7000 ft. is too high for this species.

### *N. yerburii pandoces* ssp. n.
(Pl. 2, fig. 14)

In both sexes close to ssp. *capnodes*, but considerably smaller (male fore wing 24–25 mm. compared to 29–30 mm. in the latter). On the upper surface the white markings are slightly narrower than in the corresponding seasonal forms of *capnodes*, but the fore wing submarginal series is more prominent and almost clear white, whereas in *capnodes* the spots in spaces 8, 7 and especially 3 are sullied by fuscous scales. On the under surface the ground colour is the same shade of rich reddish brown in the dry season form to purplish brown in the wet season form as in *capnodes*, but on the hind wing the submarginal fascia forms an almost continuous whitish line instead of being broken up into narrowly separated streaks.

Holotype ♂. 'SIKKIM' : Darjeeling, 1894 (*R. P. Bretaudeau*), dry season form.

Allotype ♀. SIKKIM : Tumlong, 1894 (*R. P. Bretaudeau*), dry season form.

Described from 7 ♂ 1 ♀ SIKKIM, 2 ♂ ASSAM (Khasi Hills), 1 ♂ N.E. BURMA, 1 ♀ WEST SIAM : also 1 ♂ SIKKIM, 2500 ft. in my coll.

### *N. yerburii yerburii* Butler
(Pl. 2, fig. 13)

*Neptis yerburii* Butler, 1886 : 360. '♂' *recte* ♀. Murree. Type BMNH.

Butler's female type, which he mistook for a male, is unfortunately in poor condition with the cilia almost entirely worn away and the antennae broken. There is nothing else like it in BMNH, and until its male is found some doubt must remain as to its true affinities. It resembles *capnodes* and *pandoces* better than any other forms, differing from them, as would be expected in a *Neptis* from the N.W. Himalayas, in having wider white markings and a paler under surface ground colour. It is definitely not the species which all subsequent authors, including Butler himself (1888), have treated as *N. yerburii* (usually emended to *yerburyi*) and which must henceforward be known as *N. soma* Moore, for the following reasons:—

a. the fore wing submarginal series forms an even curve, not shifted in above vein 6 as in *soma*,

b. on the under surface of the hind wing the marginal fascia is not whitish and prominent as in the Sino-Himalayan subspecies of *soma*,

c. the hind wing discal band is the same width throughout, whereas it expands towards the costa in *soma*,

d. it is small, fore wing length 27 mm. compared to an average of 32 mm. in females of *soma* from the N. W. Himalayas (smallest example seen 29·5 mm.).

It is unfortunate that the characters of the fore wing cilia (chequering in spaces 6 and 7) and of the antennal club (colour of tip of nudum) cannot be used.

### *Neptis soma* Moore (*yerburii* Auctt.)

### *N. soma ominicola* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis soma* Moore ; Leech, 1892 : 204, pl. 19, fig. 7.
*Neptis yerburyi ominicola* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 411. ♂ West China, Omi-Shan. Type Paris.
*Neptis yerburyi tibetana* Stichel (*nec* Moore) (syn. *soma* Leech (*nec* Moore)), 1909 : 177, pl. 54a.
*Neptis yerburyi ominicola* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.

West China (Szechwan). None in BMNH from the Upper Mekong Valley, like *N. yerburii capnodes* presumably because the height is too great. In the Himalayas it seems to be commonest at about 4000 ft.

### *N. soma shirozui* ssp. n.

*Neptis yerburyi* Shirôzu (*nec* Butler), 1960: 214, pl. 46, figs. 411–413 ♂♀, text-figs. 239, 242 ♂ genitalia. Formosa.

♂ on the upper surface the white markings have only a faint creamy tinge. On the under surface it differs from all other subspecies in the ground colour which has a more reddish ochreous tone and in having the hind wing discal and postdiscal bands margined by obscure blackish lines. The hind wing marginal fascia is comparatively inconspicuous and more or less obscured by reddish ochreous scales in spaces 3 and 4, whereas in the other subspecies, except *palnica*, it is whitish throughout and almost as prominent as the submarginal fascia ; in addition the postdiscal band, which is inwardly lunulate, and the submarginal fascia are a little further from the termen.

Holotype ♂. Formosa ; 1955 (ex Shirôzu coll.).

Described from 3 ♂ presented by Professor Dr. Takashi Shirôzu, for whom the subspecies is named in recognition of his distinguished contribution to entomology. At first sight the subspecies has as much in common with *N. mahendra* Moore as with *N. soma*, and for a time I thought it must be a *mahendra* subspecies. However *N. reducta* Fruhstorfer, with clear white markings, has a rather better claim to be the Formosan derivative of *mahendra* stock.

### *N. soma butleri* nom. n. pro *N. yerburii yerburii* Auctt.

*Neptis yerburii* Butler (*nec* Butler, 1886), 1888 : 143. ♀ Dhum Tower, Abbotabad.
*Neptis yerburyi* Moore (*nec* Butler, 1886), 1899 : 236, pl. 280, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis yerburyi yerburyi* Stichel (*nec* Butler, 1886), 1909 : 176, pl. 53e.
*Neptis yerburyi yerburyi* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Butler, 1886), 1913 : 608.
*Neptis yerburyi yerburyi* Evans (*nec* Butler, 1886), 1932 : 167.

The subspecies is adequately described in the above, and several other works.

LECTOTYPE ♀. Near Abbottabad, 12.x.1886. This is the female from Dhum Tower described by Butler (1888). Unfortunately it is a tattered specimen patched with part of the wing of another butterfly ; I select it because of its historical interest.

N.W. Himalayas (Chitral to Western Nepal).

### *N. soma soma* Moore
(Text-fig. 35)

*Neptis soma* Moore, 1858 : 9, pl. 49, fig. 6. Silhet. ♀ type BMNH. Wet season form.
*Neptis yerburyi sikkima* Evans, 1924 : 78. Sikkim. **syn. n.** Dry season form. 2 ♂ syntypes BMNH of which one (BMNH type no. Rh.9562) is selected as LECTOTYPE, whilst the other (BMNH type no. Rh.9563), which is wrongly labelled as a female, is designated as a paralectotype.
*Neptis yerburyi sikkima* Evans ; Evans, 1932 : 167.

The confusion between this butterfly and *N. nata adipala* Moore, by which name must now be known the butterfly for many years wrongly called *soma* Moore, is partly due to the seasonal differences which each species undergoes in the Indo-Burmese area. Although the former averages much wider markings, its wet season form overlaps a range of intermediate seasonal forms of the latter. The type of *soma* is an extreme wet season female with sullied markings and, though described from Silhet, probably came from the nearby Khasi Hills.

The main differences between *N. soma soma* and *N. nata adipala* are:—

a. in *soma* the white markings have a decidedly creamy tinge, though not so yellowish as in Moore's original figure ;

b. in *soma* the white markings, especially the cell streak and streak beyond cell are wider than in the corresponding seasonal forms of *adipala ;*

c. the upper three spots of the fore wing submarginal series are shifted inwards in *soma* but more or less on an even curve with the rest of the series in *adipala* (in this respect Moore's figure of *soma* is not very accurate) ;

d. on the under surface of the hind wing the discal band is usually more or less the same width throughout in *adipala*, but occasionally expands a little towards the costa in the dry season form. In *soma* this band always expands towards the costa, markedly in the dry season form but much less so in the wet season form, especially in females, when the expansion may be confined to the spot in space 7. The expansion of this spot is mainly distad in *soma*, whereas in *adipala* it is more basad ;

e. the marginal fascia on the under surface of the hind wing is whitish and almost as prominent as the submarginal fascia in *soma*, whereas in *adipala* it is less prominent and broken up by darker scaling at the vein endings ;

f. in *soma* the under surface ground colour is not so dark as in the corresponding seasonal forms of *adipala ;*

g. in *soma* the white chequering of the hind wing cilia is not so clear-cut as in *adipala* and, especially in the wet season form, there are many fuscous hair scales mixed in with the white ;

Allotype ♀. S. India ; Palni Hills, Kodaikanal, (ex Evershed coll.), wet season form.

Described from the types and 1 ♂ (dry season form) Nilgiris, 2 ♀ (wet season form) Kodaikanal, 1 ♀ (wet season form) Peermand, Travancore, 1 ♀ (wet season form) Trichinopoly.

### *Neptis nata* Moore

### *N. nata lutatia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis soma lutatia* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607. Formosa.
*Neptis soma lutatia* Fruhstorfer ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 341, pl. 47, figs. 414–416 ♂♀, text-figs. 239, 242 ♂ genitalia.
*Neptis nata lutatia* Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

Formosa.

### *N. nata candida* Joicey & Talbot

*Neptis soma candida* Joicey & Talbot, 1922b : 353. Hainan. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis nata candida* Joicey & Talbot; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

Doubtfully separable from the next subspecies.
Hainan.

### *N. nata adipala* Moore **stat. n.**

*Neptis adipala* Moore, 1872 : 563, pl. 32, fig. 8. ♂ Khasia Hills. Dry season form. Type BMNH.
*Neptis soma* Moore (*nec* Moore, 1858), 1899 : 241, pl. 284, figs. 1–1f ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis adipala* Moore (syn. *gononata* Butler, wet season form) ; Moore, 1899 : 242, pl. 285, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis nandina tushita* f. *tushita* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 324, pl. 2, fig. 8 ♂. Siam. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina acala* f. *acala* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 325. Tonkin, wet season form. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nandina acala* f. *pseudadipala* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 325. Tonkin, intermediate form. ♂ in Paris labelled as type bears locality label ' S Annam '.
*Neptis soma acala* with f. *pseudadipala* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607, pl. 126 g.
*Neptis soma tushita* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis soma soma* with f. *adipala* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis soma soma* Moore (syns. *adipala* Moore, *gonotata* [misspelling] Butler) ; Evans, 1932 : 166.
*Neptis nata soma* Moore (syns. *adipala* Moore, *tushita*, *acala*, *pseudadipala* Fruhstorfer) ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Burma, Siam, Laos, Tonkin, S. Yunnan.

### *N. nata peilei* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 2)

In both sexes differs from ssp. *adipala* dry season form in having the white markings a little wider ; on the hind wing the discal band fills 1 mm. of the base of space 3 and expands slightly towards the costa, as in ssp. *hampsoni* Moore. From the dry season form of the latter it differs in having slightly wider white markings, whilst on the under surface the ground colour is darker and more ochreous, approximating to the ground colour of wet season *hampsoni*.

Holotype ♂. N.W. Himalayas : Mussoorie, 5500ft., 8.v.1916 (*H. D. Peile*). Probably an intermediate season form.

Allotype ♀. vi.1917, otherwise same data as holotype.

Described from the types and 4 ♀ from Mussoorie and 1 ♂ Kumaon, 4000ft., viii.1910, (native collector ex Hannyngton coll.). The latter, if correctly labelled, must be a wet season form yet does not differ from the holotype except in possessing on the fore wing a small white postdiscal spot in space 4, such as occurs occasionally in *adipala* (and also in *N. soma*).

### *N. nata hampsoni* Moore
(Text-fig. 36)

*Neptis hampsoni* Moore, 1899 : 237, pl. 281, figs. 1–1d ♂♀ dry season form and ♂ wet season form. S. India. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis nandina hampsoni* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.
*Neptis nandina hampsoni* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 167.
*Neptis nata hampsoni* Moore ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

S. India (North Kanara, Coorg, Nilgiris, Trichinopoly).

### *N. nata evansi* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 3)

*Neptis soma mananda* Evans (*nec* Moore), 1924 : 77. Andamans.
*Neptis soma mananda* Evans (*nec* Moore), 1932 : 166.

In both sexes on the upper surface of the fore wing the cell streak and streak beyond cell are narrow and sullied ; the postdiscal band is clear white, a little wider in the wet season form than in ssp. *adipala* wet season form and about the same width in the dry season form. On the upper surface of the hind wing the discal band is a little wider than in ssp. *adipala*, just extending into the base of space 3 ; the postdiscal band is narrow and sullied in both wet and dry season forms. On the under surface the ground colour is very dark chocolate, with the fore wing postdiscal fascia and hind wind discal fascia usually tinged with violet ; in the dry season from the ground colour is paler and more reddish, resmbling *adipala* wet season form, and the fasciae are not tinged with violet. As usual in the Andamans the seasonal forms are less strongly differentiated than in India and Burma.

Holotype ♂. Andaman Is. : (ex W. H. Evans coll.). Wet season form.

Allotype ♀. Andaman Is. : Port Blair, 10.ix.1923 (*G. G. Field*). Wet season form.

Described from 5 ♂, 9 ♀ wet season form and 1 ♂, 12 ♀, dry season form from the Andaman Is.

### *N. nata gononata* Butler

*Neptis gononata* Butler, 1877 : 196. ♂ Malacca. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis gononata* Butler, 1879b : 541, pl. 69, fig. 2 labelled '*Neptis leuconata*'. ♂ Malacca. Type BMNH.
*Neptis soma gononata* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis nata gononata* Butler ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

MALAYA.

### *N. nata agathyllis* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nata cresina* f. *agathyllis* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 313. West Sumatra. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nata agathyllis* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.
*Neptis soma sumatrensis* van Eecke, 1918 : 89, pl. 8, fig. 11. Padang Highlands, West Sumatra.
*Neptis nata agathyllis* Fruhstorfer (syn. *sumatrensis* van Eecke) ; Eliot, 1960 : 241.

This and the next two subspecies differ greatly from all the other subspecies The hind wing discal band ends just above vein 7 instead of continuing full width to the costa, the under surface ground colour is brown with hardly any reddish tinge and, particularly in Sumatra and Borneo, the cell streak is broad, the streak beyond cell is long and the discocellular bar is weakly developed.

SUMATRA.

### *N. nata nata* Moore

*Neptis nata* Moore, 1857 : 168, pl. 4a, fig. 6 ♂. ♂ Borneo. Type BMNH.
*Neptis fulva* Pryer & Cator, 1894 : 260. N. Borneo.
*Neptis kechil* Pryer & Cator, 1894 : 260. N. Borneo.
*Neptis nata nata* f. *rasilis* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 313. Borneo. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis nata egestas* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 314 *partim* ♂ *nec* ♀. S.E. Borneo. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nata nata* Moore f. *rasilis* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.
*Neptis nata egestas* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605 *partim*.
*Neptis nata nata* Moore (syns. *fulva*, *kechil* Pryer & Cator) ; Corbet, 1947 : 41 ? *partim*.
*Neptis nata nata* Moore (syns. *fulva*, *kechil* Pryer & Cator, *rasilis* Fruhstorfer) ; Eliot, 1960 : 241.

The confusion which has for long existed between *N. nata* and *N. leucoporos* Fruhstorfer has been briefly discussed by me (1960). It began when Moore himself (1858 : 10) listed a female *leucoporos* from Singapore as *N. nata*, and later he used his name *nata* for the *leucoporos* form occurring in S. Burma (1899 : 243). Fruhstorfer used *nata* as the species name for all *leucoporos* forms whilst also using it for the true *nata* forms in Borneo, Sumatra and Nias ; evidently he regarded '*nata*' as a dimorphic species in the first two of these countries though monomorphic everywhere else. All other authors followed Fruhstorfer.

BORNEO.

### *N. nata natana* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nata natana* Fruhstorfer, 1899a : 350. Nias. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis nata natana* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.
*Neptis nata natana* Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 241.

NIAS.

### *N. nata smedleyi* ssp. n.

*Neptis soma* (Moore) ssp. ; Corbet, 1942 : 619. ♀ Sipora.

♀ intermediate between sspp. *agathyllis* and *gononata* on the upper surface ; the fore wing cell streak is narrower than the former, wider than the latter, the discocellular bar is well marked and the streak beyond cell is of normal length. The fore wing upper and lower postdiscal bands are almost as continuous as in *agathyllis*. The hind wing discal band is narrow and the postdiscal band is a little wider. On the under surface the ground colour is the same shade of brown as *agathyllis*, but it differs from the latter as on the upper surface and also in that the discal band reaches the costa, the portion of the band in space 7 being even wider than the portion in space 6. The only known specimen is in poor condition, but is so distinctive that it seems best to name it.

Holotype ♀. MENTAWI IS. : Sipora, x.1924 (*C. B. Kloss & N. Smedley*). Unique.

### *N. nata meridei* Doherty

*Neptis soma* var. *meridei* Doherty, 1891a : 26. Engano.
*Neptis soma meridei* Doherty ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis nata meridei* Doherty ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

ENGANO.

### *N. nata nandina* Moore

*Neptis nandina* Moore, 1857 : 168, pl. 4a, fig. 7. Java.
*Neptis nandina nandina* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606 *partim*.
*Neptis soma somaoides* Kalis, 1933 : 69. ♂ Java.
*Neptis nandina nandina* Moore (syn. *soma somaoides* Kalis) ; Roepke, 1938 : 302, pl. 32, fig. 3 ♀, text-fig. 46 ♂ genitalia.
*Neptis nata nandina* Moore ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

The type is the insect figured by Moore.

JAVA ; also BALI (in my coll.).

### *N. nata jucundiora* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nandina jucundiora* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 321. ♂♀ Lombok and Sumbawa. Types Paris (from Lombok).
*Neptis nandina jucundiora* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis nata jocundiora* [misspelling] Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

LOMBOK. Examples from Sumbawa are much closer to the next subspecies.

### *N. nata florensis* Snellen

*Neptis florensis* Snellen, 1891 : 238. ♂♀ Flores.
*Neptis nandina florensis* Snellen ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis nata florensis* Snellen ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

FLORES, SUMBAWA.

### *N. nata sumba* Doherty

*Neptis nandina* var. *sumba* Doherty, 1891b : 175. Sumba.
*Neptis nandina sumba* Doherty ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis nata sumba* Doherty ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis pampanga* C. & R. Felder

This species represents *N. nata* in the Philippines, and may be conspecific with it. However as all the Philippine Neptini have been accorded species rank, except for the wide-ranging secondary growth species *Phaedyma columella* Cramer, it would be illogical not to accord species rank to *N. pampanga,* the more so since there appears to be a hiatus in Palawan between its range and that of *N. nata.* In addition *N. nata* is a jungle species and is the more likely to have been isolated from *N. pampanga* ever since the Philippines became a separate archipelago.

### *N. pampanga pampanga* C. & R. Felder

*Neptis pampanga* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 111. ♂ Luzon.
*Neptis pampanga* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 146, pl. 29, figs. 6 ♂, 7 ♀.
*Neptis nandina pampanga* Felder ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.
*Neptis nata pampanga* Felder ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

LUZON.

### *N. pampanga dormida* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 4, Text-fig. 37)

In both sexes resembles ssp. *pampanga* in having the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 overlapping the spot in space 2, these two spots being directed to the apex (in ssp. *boholica* Moore these spots are in echelon and are directed to the termen well below the apex). The fore wing upper and lower postdiscal bands and the hind wing discal band are much narrower than in *pampanga,* the latter not entering the base of space 3, but the fore wing submarginal series is a little more prominent.

Holotype ♂. MINDORO : Baco District, 2.v.1909 (ex Adams coll.).

Allotype ♀. MINDORO: Mt. Dulangan, 4500–5500ft., xi.1895–i.1896 (*J. Whitehead*).

Described from the types and one other male from Mindoro.

### *N. pampanga boholica* Moore **stat. n.**

*Neptis gononata* Semper (*nec* Butler), 1889 : 145, pl. 29, figs. 8 ♂, 9 ♀. Bohol, Cebu, Mindanao.
*Neptis boholica* Moore, 1899 : 246. Bohol.
*Neptis nandina boholica* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 316. **syn. n.**
*Neptis soma boholica* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 607.
*Neptis nata boholica* Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 242.

As Moore refers to Semper's figures, which must be taken to portray the types, his name is valid despite Fruhstorfer's claim that it is a *nomen nudum*.

Cebu, Mindanao. None in BMNH from Bohol.

### *N. pampanga lizana* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis gononata lizana* Fruhstorfer, 1900 : 26. Bazilan.
*Neptis nandina lizana* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 606.

I have not seen this form, which I place here provisionally.
None in BMNH.

### *Neptis mahendra* Moore

### *N. mahendra extensa* Leech

(Text-fig. 41)

*Neptis mahendra* var. *extensa* Leech, 1892 : 201, pl. 19, fig. 5. West China.
*Neptis yerburyi extensa* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 177, pl. 53f.
*Neptis mahendra extensa* Leech ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.

Western China (Szechwan).

### *N. mahendra ursula* **ssp. n.**

(Pl. 1, fig. 5)

In both sexes nearer to ssp. *extensa* than to ssp. *mahendra*, having the fore wing lower postdiscal band directed to the termen just below the apex and not to the apex as in the latter. On the upper surface all the white markings are wider than in *extensa*. On the under surface the ground colour is redder and lighter in tone ; the fuscous lines outlining the hind wing discal and postdiscal bands are obsolescent, being usually confined to a faint fuscous line on the outside of the discal band ; the hind wing marginal fascia, which is whitish throughout in *extensa*, is almost blotted out in spaces 3 and 4 by scales of the ground colour.

Holotype ♂. N.W. Yunnan : Upper Mekong Valley, Tse-Kou, 1890–1895 (*R. P. J. Dubernard*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 17 ♂, 4 ♀ from the Upper Mekong Valley (Tse-Kou and Lou-tse-kiang). A single female from S.E. Tibet: Rong Tö Valley, 6500ft., 21.v.1933, may represent a further subspecies. On the upper surface it resembles ssp. *ursula* except that the streak beyond cell is shorter and blunter, as in ssp. *mahendra*. On the under surface the ground colour is redder than in *ursula* and the hind wing marginal fascia is whitish throughout, as in ssp. *extensa*.

### *N. mahendra mahendra* Moore
(Text-fig. 40)

*Neptis mahendra* Moore, 1872 : 560, pl. 32, fig. 3. ♂♀ N.W. Himalayas. Types BMNH.
*Neptis mahendra* Moore ; Moore, 1899 : 234, pl. 279, figs. 1–1 g, ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis mahendra* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 176.
*Neptis mahendra mahendra* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.
*Neptis mahendra* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 165.

N.W. Himalayas (Chitral to West Nepal).

### *Neptis reducta* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**
(Text-fig. 39)

*Neptis mahendra reducta* Fruhstorfer, 1908c : 141. Formosa. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis mahendra reducta* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 608.
*Neptis nandina formosana* Shirôzu (*nec* Fruhstorfer), 1960 : 216, pl. 46, figs. 417–419 ♂♀, text-figs. 239, 242 ♂ genitalia.

Presumably represents *N. mahendra* in Formosa, but differs from this species in so many superficial respects that I have thought it worthy of species status. Superficially it is closer to the nominate subspecies of *N. pampanga* than to *N. mahendra*, and it is possible that it is derived from invading Philippine stock.

Formosa.

### *Neptis sunica* **sp. n.**
(Pl. 2, fig. 15, Text-fig. 38)

In both sexes upper surface black with white markings. On the fore wing the cell streak is narrow and sharply divided from the streak beyond cell ; the postdiscal bands are composed of separate, rather ovate spots, those in spaces 2 and 3 being directed to the costa just before the apex. On the hind wing the discal band just extends into the base of space 3 and reaches the costa ; the postdiscal band consists of separate small bars much sullied by fuscous scales. On the under surface the ground colour is rich crimson-brown, nearest to the ground colour of *N. duryodana emesa* Fruhstorfer ; on the fore wing the cell streak is wider than on the upper surface and is less strongly divided from the streak beyond cell, which is considerably larger than on the upper surface. On the hind wing the discal band is a little wider than on the upper surface and the postdiscal band is also wider and clear white, with the inner edges of its component bars rounded. The cilia are fuscous with rather narrow white chequering in spaces 1b, 2, 4, 5 and 6 on the fore wing and in spaces 1b to 6 on the hind wing. Length of fore wing in the male 26 mm. The male genitalia are similar to those of the *nata* group, but the terminal hook of the clasp is rather large.

Holotype ♂. Palawan : Iwahig, 6.vii.1907 (*W. P. Lowe*).

Allotype ♀. Palawan : i.1924 (*Everett*).

Described from 2 ♂, 2 ♀ from Palawan and 1 ♀ without locality. Unfortunately the abdomen of the holotype is mostly missing, having apparently been eaten by some pest.

At first sight it would seem that this species must represent the missing link between *N. nata* and *N. pampanga*, but the fuscous cilia at the fore wing apex and the lower postdiscal band directed to the costa are unique features in the *N. nata* group, and I have no doubt that it is a distinct species.

### *Neptis leucoporos* Fruhstorfer

### *N. leucoporos leucoporos* Fruhstorfer
(Text-fig. 42)

*Neptis nata leucoporos* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 312, pl. 2, fig. 7 ♂. Tonkin. Type Paris.
*Neptis nata leucoporos* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.
*Neptis leucoporos leucoporos* Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 241.

None in BMNH from type locality. A single male from HAINAN in very bad condition, which presumably belongs to this subspecies, hardly differs superficially from ssp. *cresina* Fruhstorfer, but in the male genitalia the usual terminal hook on the clasp is aborted.

### *N. leucoporos cresina* Fruhstorfer
(Text-fig. 43)

*Neptis nata* Moore ; Moore, 1858 : 10 *partim* ♀ *nec* ♂. Singapore. ♀ allotype BMNH.
*Neptis nata* Moore (syn. *fulva* Pryer & Cator) ; Moore, 1899 : 243 ? *partim*, pl. 286, figs. 1a–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis nata cresina* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 312. ♂♀ Singapore and Sumatra. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis nata egestas* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 314 *partim* ♀ *nec* ♂. S.E. Borneo. ♀ allotype Paris.
*Neptis nata cresina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605, pl. 126b labelled ' *charon* '.
*Neptis nata egestas* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605 *partim*.
*Neptis nata cresina* Fruhstorfer ; Evans, 1932 : 165.
*Neptis leucoporos cresina* Fruhstorfer (syn. *egestas* Fruhstorfer) ; Eliot, 1960 : 241, text-fig. ♂ genitalia.

Moore's figures (1899) are highly misleading and were possibly drawn both from this species and from *N. nata*. They are best ignored.

SOUTH BURMA, SIAM, MALAYA, SUMATRA, BORNEO, PULO LAUT.

### *N. leucoporos taranda* Corbet

*Neptis nata taranda* Corbet, 1942 : 619. ♀ Siberut. Type BMNH.
*Neptis leucoporos taranda* Corbet ; Eliot, 1960 : 241.

Doubtfully separable from the preceding subspecies.

MENTAWI IS. (only the type).

### *N. leucoporos niasica* ssp. n.

♀ differs from sspp. *cresina* and *taranda* chiefly in possessing an unusually large and dark series of blotches on both surfaces along the outer edge of the hind wing discal fascia ; in addition the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 2 is a narrow rhombus instead of being more or less rounded or quadrate, and the other discal and postdiscal white markings are a little narrower.

Holotype ♀. NIAS : G. Madjeja, xi–xii.1893 (*Mitschke*). Unique.

### *N. leucoporos aletophone* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nata aletophone* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 313. ♀ West and East Java. Type Paris.
*Neptis nata aletophone* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.
*Neptis nata aletophone* Fruhstorfer ; Roepke, 1938 : 304, pl. 32, fig. 7 ♀, text-fig. 48 ♂ genitalia.
*Neptis leucoporos aletophone* Fruhstorfer ; Eliot, 1960 : 241.

JAVA.

## *Neptis jumbah* Moore

### *N. jumbah jumbah* Moore

*Neptis jumbah* Moore, 1857 : 167, pl. 4a, fig. 5 ♀. N. India. ♀ holotype BMNH labelled Calcutta, also an apparent ♂ allotype labelled ' Deccan '.
*Andrapana jumbah* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 220, pl. 272, figs. 1a–1f, ♂♀ wet and dry season forms, larva, pupa.
*Neptis jumbah jumbah* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609.
*Neptis jumbah jumbah* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 165.

The apparent ♂ allotype agrees better with examples from North than from Peninsular India.

NORTH INDIA (Calcutta, Sikkim, Assam), BURMA (as far south as Mergui).

### *N. jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer
(Text-fig. 101)

*Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 329. ♂♀ Ceylon. Types Paris.
*Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609, pl. 125e.
*Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer ; Evans, 1932 : 165.

CEYLON. Examples from PENINSULAR INDIA (N. Kanara, Coorg, Nilgiris, Madras Presidency) are nearer to this subspecies than to ssp. *jumbah*.

### *N. jumbah amorosca* (Fruhstorfer)

*Phaedyma jumbah amorosca* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 90, pl. 6, fig. 4 ♀. Andaman Is. ♀ type Paris.
*Neptis jumbah amorosca* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609.
*Neptis jumbah amorosca* (Fruhstorfer) ; Evans, 1932: 165.

It appears that Fruhstorfer confused *N. jumbah* with *Phaedyma columella* (Cramer), since in his original description he refers first to *Phaedyma jumbah amorosca* and a few lines later to *Phaedyma columella amorosca*. His type and original figure are of *jumbah*, but his later figure of *Phaedyma jumbah amorosca* (1908a : pl. 2, fig. 9 ♀) is of a *columella* form, but probably not from the Andamans, whence *columella* appears to be unknown.

ANDAMAN IS.

### *Neptis noyala* Oberthür

### *N. noyala noyala* Oberthür

*Neptis noyala* Oberthür, 1906 : 13, pl. 8, fig. 7. Siao-Lou and Tien-Tsuen. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis zaida noyala* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54c.

Western China (Szechwan), females only.

### *N. noyala ikedai* Shirôzu **stat. n.**
(Text-fig. 28)

*Neptis ikedai* Shirôzu, 1952 : 25, pl. 9, fig. 54 ♀. ♀ Formosa.
*Neptis ikedai* Shirôzu ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 221, pl. 48, figs. 430–431 ♀.

Formosa, one pair presented by Professor Dr. Shirôzu.

### *Neptis vikasi* Horsfield
(Text-fig. 13)

### *N. vikasi vikasi* Horsfield

*Neptis vikasi* Horsfield, 1829 : pl. 5, figs. 2, 2a. Java. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis vikasi taimiri* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 346. ♂♀ East Java. ♀ type Paris.
*Neptis vikasi vikasi* Horsfield ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.
*Neptis vikasi taimiri* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612, pl. 125a ♀ labelled ' *taimira* '.
*Neptis vikasi vikasi* Horsfield (syn. *taimiri* Fruhstorfer) ; Roepke, 1938 : 306, pl. 32, fig. 13 ♀.

Java.

### *N. vikasi fuscescens* Rothschild

*Neptis vikasi fuscescens* Rothschild, 1915a : 133. ♂ Bali. Type BMNH.

Barely separable from ssp. *vikasi*.
Bali.

### *N. vikasi ragusa* **ssp. n.**

In both sexes near to ssp. *vikasi*, but all the markings on the upper surface are a little narrower and more fuliginous, in particular the hind wing discal band which is only two thirds as wide as in *vikasi*. On the under surface the markings are pale buff, whereas in *vikasi* they are whitish. The general impression is of a much drabber insect which shows an approach to the dark subspecies found in some of the islands of Paramalaya.

Holotype ♂. Sumatra : Loeboe Rajah, vi–vii.1897 (*Ericsson*).

Allotype ♀. viii–ix.1897, otherwise same data.

Described from 2 ♂, 7 ♀ from Sumatra.

### *N. vikasi sabanga* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 7, Text-fig. 22)

This subspecies from Pulo Weh (a small island some 15 miles off the northern tip of Sumatra) is the darkest of the *vikasi* subspecies, and at first glance might be passed over as an example of *N. ilira cindia* [infra]. However it is separable from the latter by the tell-tale vein 7 of the hind wing, as well as by the hind wing discal band being directed to the costa between veins 7 and 8 and by its faintly chequered cilia.

♂ on the upper surface the ground colour is almost black, with the usual paler markings reduced in size and more fuliginous than in any other subspecies, and the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 very small or obsolete. On the under surface the pale markings are also more fuliginous and are overlaid by a strong violet wash.

♀ on the upper surface with the paler markings contrasting with the ground colour better than in the male. On the under surface with a strong violet wash, as in the male.

Holotype ♂. Pulo Weh : 23.i.1908 (*G. Meade-Waldo*). In BMNH.

Allotype ♀. Pulo Weh : Sabang, 8.iii.1936 (*Rev. A. Dalby*). In University Museum, Oxford, where there are also 2 ♂ paratypes taken by the same collector.

### *N. vikasi simaluria* van Eecke

*Neptis vikasi simaluria* van Eecke, 1914 : 241. ♂ Sinabang, Simalur. Type Leiden.
*Neptis vikasi pallida pallida* van Eecke, 1918 : 89, pl. 8, fig. 12 '♂' *recte* ♀ Pulo Lasia (a small island off Simalur). **syn. n.** Type Leiden.

This subspecies is nearest to ssp. *ragusa*, but the ground colour is darker, more blackish brown, so that the pale markings contrast better, especially in the female in which they are whitish.

None in BMNH.

### *N. vikasi kheilii* (Moore)

*Bimbisara kheilii* Moore, 1899 : 11. ♂♀ Nias. Types BMNH.
*Neptis vikasi lasara* Fruhstorfer, 1899a : 350. Nias.
*Neptis vikasi kheili* (Moore) (syn. *lasara* Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612, pl. 125b ♀.

The markings are paler than in any other subspecies and in the female almost pure white.

Nias.

### *N. vikasi norica* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 6)

♂ nearest to ssp. *simalurta*, but on the upper surface the ground colour is a little more blackish and the paler markings a little more fuliginous, so that the impression is of a dingier insect. The fore wing upper postdiscal band is a little narrower, the hind wing discal band a little wider than in *simaluria*. On the under surface generally similar to ssp. *simaluria*, though the pale markings are a little less contrasting.

♀ differs from ssp. *simaluria* in the paler markings being pale fuliginous instead of whitish, with the same differences in width as in the male. On the under surface the markings are considerably paler than in the male, but not nearly so pale as in the female of *simaluria*.

Holotype ♂. Mentawi Is. : Siberut, 22.ix.1924 (*H. H. Karny*).

Allotype ♀. Mentawi Is. : Siberut, ix.1924 (*C. B. Kloss & N. Smedley*). In BMNH only the types.

### *Neptis omeroda* Moore
(Text-fig. 15)

### *N. omeroda omeroda* Moore
(Text-fig. 20)

*Neptis omeroda* Moore, 1874 : 571. Penang. ♀ type Oxford.
*Bimbisara omeroda* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 10 *partim* ♀ *nec* ♂, pl. 292, figs. 1b, 1c ♀.
*Neptis vikasi salpona* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 348. ♂♀ N. Borneo. **syn. n.** Types Paris.
*Neptis vikasi omeroda* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.
*Neptis vikasi salpona* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612, pl. 125a ♀.
*Neptis vikasi pallantia* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612. Banka. **syn. n.**
*Neptis vikasi omeroda* Moore ; Eliot, 1959 : 376.

Peninsular Siam, Malaya, Sumatra, Banka, Borneo, Java.

### *N. omeroda batuensis* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis vikasi batuensis* Fruhstorfer, 1912 : 118. Batu Is., Pulo Tello.
*Neptis vikasi batunensis* [misspelling] Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.

Batu Is.

### *N. omeroda kahoga* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**
(Text-fig. 21)

*Neptis ilira* Kheil, 1884 : 24 *partim* ♀ *nec* ♂, pl. 3, fig. 14 ♀. Nias.
*Neptis kahoga* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Lathy), 1908a : 412. Nias.
*Neptis kahaja* Lathy, 1913 : 99. ♂♀ Nias. **syn. n.** Types BMNH.
*Neptis kahoga* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.

Nias.

### *N. omeroda infuscata* Hagen **stat. n.**

*Neptis infuscata* Hagen, 1898 : 206. ♀ Mentawi Is.
*Neptis vikasi infuscata* Hagen ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.

Mentawi Is.

## *Neptis harita* Moore
(Text-fig. 14)

### *N. harita harita* Moore

*Neptis harita* Moore, 1874 : 571, pl. 66, fig. 8 ♂. ♂♀ East Bengal. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis harita* Moore, 1899 : 8, pl. 291, figs. 2–2c ♂♀.
*Neptis vikasi sakala* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 351. ♂ Tonkin. **syn. n.** Type Paris.
*Neptis vikasi harita* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611 *partim*.
*Neptis vikasi sakala* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.
*Neptis harita* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 168.
*Neptis harita* Moore ; Eliot, 1959 : 376.

N.E. India, Burma, Siam, North Vietnam, Malaya.

### *N. harita mingia* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 10, Text-fig. 18)

In both sexes differs from ssp. *harita* by having a broad, continuous dark band on the upper surface of the hind wing beyond the postdiscal band in place of the narrower dark catenulate spots characteristic of the former ; in consequence the postdiscal band is placed a little nearer the base. On the under surface of the hind wing this band is present, but rather pale, and the characteristic catenulate spots of *harita* are superimposed on its outer edge.

Holotype ♂. N.E. Sumatra : (*Martin*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 5 ♂, 2 ♀ Sumatra and 1 ♂ Borneo.

## *Neptis ilira* Kheil

This species and *N. harita* are apparently duplex species, the former having developed from a recent common ancestor in Malaysia, the latter in the Indo-Burmese area. As the extent of overlap is now so great, from N.E. India to Borneo, there seems to be no doubt of their present status as separate species.

### *N. ilira cindia* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 8, Text-fig. 19)

*Bimbisara omeroda* Moore ; Moore, 1899 : 10 *partim* ♂ *nec* ♀, pl. 292, figs. 1, 1a ♂.

♂ superficially nearer to *N. harita mingia* than to sspp. *ilira* or *palawanica* Staudinger. Differs from the former as follows. On the upper surface the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 2 is generally smaller and usually rounded instead of crescentic, whilst the spot in space 3 is absent or minute ; on the hind wing the speculum is smaller, causing only slight fading of the discal band in spaces 6 and 7. On the under surface of the hind wing the discal band, which is whitish in *harita*, is pale brown and is directed to the costa at, or just inside, the end of vein 8.

♀ also superficially closest to *N. harita mingia* from which it differs as follows. The fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 is smaller. On the under surface of the hind wing the discal band is pale brown and the dark band outside the postdiscal band is more uniform.

Holotype ♂. N. Borneo: Kina Balu, xii. 1898 - ii. 1899 (*J. Waterstradt*).

Allotype ♀. N. Borneo : Kina Balu, 5.viii.1903 (*J. Waterstradt*).

Described from 4 ♂, 2 ♀ Sumatra and 2 ♂, 1 ♀ Borneo ; also 1 ♂ Malaya (coll. *Hislop*). Examples from N.E. India (1 ♂ Lushai Hills), Burma (1 ♂ Putao Rd., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ S. Burma) and Siam (1 ♂ E. Siam, 1 ♂ S.E. Siam) differ slightly in having the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 absent in the male (usually present, though minute, in Malaysian examples, including the type) and in having a narrower dark band beyond the hind wing postdiscal band.

### *N. ilira ria* ssp. n.
(Pl. 1, fig. 9)

♂ differs from ssp. *cindia* in having all the pale markings a little wider and paler, both on the upper and under surface, so that it presents a considerably less dingy appearance.

Holotype ♂. Java : (no further data). Unique.

### *N. ilira ilira* Kheil

*Neptis ilira* Kheil, 1884 : 24 *partim* ♂ *nec* ♀, pl. 3, fig. 13 ♂. Nias.
*Neptis vikasi ilira* Kheil ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612, pl. 125a ♂.

Nias.

### *N. ilira palawanica* Staudinger **stat. n.**

*Neptis harita* var. *palawanica* Staudinger, 1889 : 64. Palawan.
*Neptis vikasi palawanica* Staudinger ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.

Palawan.

### *Neptis pseudovikasi* (Moore)
(Text-fig. 23)

*Bimbisara pseudovikasi* Moore, 1899 : 7, pl. 291, figs. 1–1c ♂♀. Sikkim, Assam. Types BMNH.
*Neptis vikasi suavior* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 351. Assam. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis vikasi harita* Moore wet season form *pseudovikasi* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.
*Neptis vikasi suavior* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.
*Neptis vikasi pseudovikasi* (Moore) (syn. *suavior* Fruhstorfer) ; Evans, 1932 : 168.

N.E. India, N. Burma (as far south as South Shan States), Tonkin.

### *Neptis nitetis* Hewitson

### *N. nitetis nitetis* Hewitson
(Text-fig. 25)

*Neptis nitetis* Hewitson, 1868 : pl. Neptis, fig. 5 ♀. ♀ Phillippines. Type BMNH.
*Neptis nitetis* Hewitson ; Semper, 1889 : 150 *partim*.
*Bimbisara vikasina* (Staudinger MS) Moore, 1899 : 12. [nom. nud.]
*Neptis nitetis nitetis* Hewitson ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.

Mindanao, Leyte.

### *N. nitetis ormiscus* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nitetis* Hewitson ; Semper, 1889 : 150 *partim*, pl. 30, fig. 3 ♀. Bohol.
*Neptis nitetis ormiscus* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 343. Bohol.
*Neptis nitetis ormiscus* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.

The type is the female figured by Semper. Barely separable from ssp. *nitetis* by slightly paler markings and by the whiter fore wing upper postdiscal band.

CEBU. None in BMNH from type locality.

### *N. nitetis carvinus* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nitetis* Hewitson ; Semper, 1889 : 150 *partim*, pl. 30, figs. 1, 2 ♂. Camiguin de Mindanao.
*Neptis nitetis carvinus* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 342. Camiguin de Mindanao.
*Neptis nitetis carvinus* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.

The type is the male figured by Semper.

MINDANAO (? loc. err., 1 ♀), ' PHILIPPINES ' (1 ♀). None in BMNH labelled from type locality.

### *N. nitetis prodymus* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nitetis prodymus* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 342. ♂♀ Bazilan. Types Paris.
*Neptis nitetis prodymus* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.

None in BMNH.

### *N. nitetis gatanga* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nitetis gatanga* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 343. ♂♀ Jolo. Types Paris.
*Neptis nitetis gatanga* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611, pl. 125a.

' BORNEO ' (1 ♀, *Pryer*). It is known that Pryer made collecting trips to the SULU ARCHIPELAGO, and the example must have come from there.

### *N. nitetis samiola* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nitetis samiola* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 343. ♀ Mindoro. Type Paris.
*Neptis nitetis samiola* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611.

MINDORO.

### ? *N. nitetis anemorcia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis nitetis anemorcia* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611. Celebes (Platen).

Fruhstorfer's brief description accords with ssp. *carvinus*. It is very unlikely that *N. nitetis* occurs in Celebes.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis cymela* C. & R. Felder

*Neptis cymela* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 112. ♀ Luzon.
*Neptis cymela* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 145, pl. 29, figs. 12, 13 ♀.
*Neptis cymela* Felder ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 605.

Probably conspecific with *N. nitetis*, but as the male is still unknown it seems best to keep it provisionally separate.

Luzon (1 ♀).

### *Neptis vibusa* Semper
(Text-fig. 24)

*Neptis vibusa* Semper, 1889 : 150, pl. 29, fig. 19 ♀. ♀ Sibulan, S.E. Mindanao.
*Neptis vikasi vibusa* Semper ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.

Mindanao. A male from Cebu in coll. Jumalon differs from typical examples in having the fore wing upper postdiscal band pure white and the remaining markings whitish ; it deserves a subspecific name.

### *Neptis cyra* C. & R. Felder

*Neptis cyra* C. & R. Felder, 1863 : 113. ♀ N.E. Luzon.
*Neptis cyra* Felder ; Semper, 1889 : 148, pl. 29, fig. 14 ♀.

The male is still unknown. The species is probably conspecific with *N. vibusa*, or even with *N. cymela*.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis celebica* (Moore)

### *N. celebica oresta* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis vikasi oresta* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612. Minahassa, N. Celebes.

North Celebes.

### *N. celebica celebica* (Moore)
(Text-fig. 26)

*Neptis vikasi* var. *dohertyi* Rothschild (*nec* Holland), 1892 : 438. S. Celebes. (nom. nud.)
*Bimbisara celebica* Moore, 1899 : 11. ♀ Macassar.
*Neptis vikasi celebica* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 612.
*Neptis vikasi celebica* (Moore) (syn. *dohertyi* Holland [*sic*]) ; Martin, 1924 : 67.

South Celebes.

### *N. celebica arachroa* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**

*Neptis nitetis arachroa* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 611. Sula Archipelago.

Sula Is. (Sula Mangoli, 2 ♂).

### *Neptis miah* Moore

### *N. miah disopa* Swinhoe

*Neptis miah* Moore ; Leech, 1892 : 198, pl. 19, fig. 3.
*Neptis disopa* Swinhoe, 1893 : 256. ♂♀ Omei-Shan. Types BMNH.
*Neptis miah disopa* Swinhoe ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54c, 54d.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah disopa* Swinhoe ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

Western China (Szechwan).

### *N. miah miah* Moore

*Neptis miah* Moore, 1857 : 164, pl. 4a, fig. 1. ♂ Darjeeling. Type BMNH.
*Stabrobates miah* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 25, pl. 299, figs. 1–1e ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah miah* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.
*Neptis miah miah* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 169.

Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam.

### *N. miah nolana* H. Druce

*Neptis nolana* H. Druce, 1874 : 105. Chantaboon, Siam. ♀ type BMNH.
*Stabrobates nolana* (H. Druce) Moore, 1899 : 27, pl. 298, figs. 2, 2a ♂♀.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah nolana* Druce ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621, pl. 125c ♂.

Burma (as far south as Tavoy), Siam. A single male from Hainan hardly differs. Examples from Tonkin and South Yunnan show a slight approach to ssp. *disopa*. A single male from S.E. China (Foochow) has paler and yellower markings and possibly represents a distinct subspecies.

### *N. miah batara* Moore
(Text-fig. 27)

*Neptis batara* Moore, 1881 : 310. ♀ Sumatra. Type BMNH.
*Bimbisara miah sarochoa* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 397. ♂ Perak. **syn. n.** Type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah sarochoa* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah batara* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.

Malaya, Sumatra. A single female from Pulo Laut (*Doherty*) hardly differs and may be wrongly labelled.

### *N. miah digitia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis miah digitia* Fruhstorfer, 1905b : 50. ♂♀ Kina Balu. Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah digitia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621, pl. 125d ♂.

North Borneo.

### *N. miah javanica* (Moore)

*Stabrobates javanica* Moore, 1899 : 27. Java.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *miah javanica* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 621.
*Neptis miah javanica* (Moore) ; Roepke, 1938 : 221, pl. 32, fig. 1 ♀.

JAVA, BALI.

### *N. miah karnyi* Corbet

*Neptis miah karnyi* Corbet, 1942 : 620. ♀ Mentawi Is. Type BMNH.

MENTAWI IS. (Siberut, 1 ♀, Sipora, 1 ♀).

### *Neptis sankara* (Kollar)

### *N. sankara antonia* (Oberthür)

*Limenitis antonia* Oberthür, 1876 : 22, pl. 4, fig. 3. China. ♂ type BMNH. Yellow dimorph.
*Neptis amba* Moore var. ; Leech, 1892 : 199, pl. 19, fig. 1. White dimorph later named *sinica* Moore.
*Bimbisara sinica* Moore, 1899 : 10. West China. White dimorph.
*Bimbisara sankara antonia* f. *ambina* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 389. West China. **syn. n.** of f. *sinica*.
*Neptis sankara segesta* Fruhstorfer, 1909 : 42. Omi-Shan. **syn. n.** of f. *antonia*. ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis sankara antonia* (Oberthür) (syn. *amba* Leech *nec* Moore) with f. *sinica* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 177, pl. 54a.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *sankara antonia* (Oberthür) with fs. *sinica* Moore and *ambina* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.

WESTERN CHINA (Szechwan).

### *N. sankara shirakiana* Matsumura **stat. n.**

*Neptis shirakiana* Matsumura, 1929a : 95, pl. 4, fig. 10 ♂. ♂ Formosa.
*Neptis shirakiana* Matsumura ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 218, pl. 47, figs. 424–425 ♂, text-figs. 239, 245 ♂ genitalia.

FORMOSA.

### *N. sankara sankara* (Kollar)
(Text-fig. 44)

*Limenitis sankara* Kollar, 1844 : 428. Massuri.
*Neptis amboides* Moore, 1882 : 241. ♂♀ Cashmere and Kangra District. ' Dry season form ' *recte* wet season form. Types BMNH.
*Bimbisara sankara* (Kollar) (syn. *amba* Moore wet season form, *amboides* Moore dry season form) ; Moore, 1899 : 4, pl. 289, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis sankara sankara* (Kollar) (syn. *amba* Moore) with dry season form *amboides* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 177.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *sankara sankara* (Kollar) (syn. *amba* Moore) with wet season form *amboides* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis sankara sankara* (Kollar) (syns. *amba*, *amboides* Moore) ; Evans, 1932 : 167, pl. 22.

The general similarity of wet season forms from the western Himalayas and dry season forms from the eastern Himalayas has led to mistakes in nomenclature. The types of *amboides* represent the prevailing wet season form of the N.W. Himalayas. The type of *amba* from ' Nepal ' agrees with examples from the Katmandu district taken from April to June and also with intermediate examples from Sikkim and Assam ; clearly it came from Eastern Nepal and in consequence the name *amba* must be used to designate the subspecies from these regions in place of *quilta* Swinhoe.

N.W. Himalayas (Kashmir to Kumaon).

### *N. sankara amba* Moore **stat. n.**

*Neptis amba* Moore, 1858 : 7, pl. 49, fig. 4 ♂. Nepal. Intermediate season form. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis quilta* Swinhoe, 1897 : 408. ♂♀ Cherra Punji. **syn. n.**
*Bimbisara quilta* (Swinhoe) Moore, 1899 : 6, pl. 290, figs. 1–1e ♂♀ wet and ♂ dry season forms.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *sankara quilta* Swinhoe ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619, pl. 125e ♂.
*Neptis sankara quilta* Swinhoe ; Evans, 1932 : 167.

Eastern Himalayas, Assam. Examples from N.E. Burma (Sadon) are closer to this subspecies than to the next.

### *N. sankara guiltoides* Tytler

*Neptis sankara guiltoides* Tytler, 1940 : 117. North Shan States. ♂♀ types BMNH.

Burma, North Siam. Examples from N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley) do not differ much and are placed here provisionally.

### *N. sankara peninsularis* **ssp. n.**

♂ closest to ssp. *yamari* (Fruhstorfer) and like it with clear white markings on a black ground. Differs on the upper surface in having the cell streak and lower postdiscal band much narrower, with the postdiscal spot in space 2 well separated from the spot in space 1a ; on the hind wing the discal band is narrower and more regular but the postdiscal band is wider. Differs from ssp. *guiltoides* in smaller size (fore wing length 28–30 mm.) and in the clearer white and more sharply outlined markings so that it looks a neater, black and white insect.

Holotype ♂. Malaya ; Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4000 ft., 23.iii.1957 (*J. N. Eliot*).

Described from 8 ♂ from Malaya (including 1 ♂ coll. Hislop, 1 ♂ coll. Bedford Russell, 2 ♂ coll. Eliot).

### *N. sankara yamari* (Fruhstorfer)

*Bimbisara sankara yamari* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 389. ♂ Sumatra, Montes Battak. ? type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *sankara yamari* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.

The subspecies was described from a single male in coll. Martin. A male ex coll. Martin is without any type label, but had been placed as the type in coll. Rothschild. It is probably the original specimen seen by Fruhstorfer and a genuine type.

SUMATRA (1 ♂ Battak Mts., 1 ♂ S.W. SUMATRA, South Korintji Valley, 2000 ft.).

## *Neptis philyra* Ménétriés

### *N. philyra philyra* Ménétriés
(Text-fig. 45)

*Neptis philyra* Ménétriés, 1859a : 214. Daourie (*recte* Marienpost).
*Neptis philyra* Ménétriés ; Ménétriés, 1859b : 25, pl. 2, fig. 8.
*Neptis philyra philyra* Ménétriés ; Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53c.

EASTERN SIBERIA (Amur basin).

### *N. philyra okazimai* Seok **stat. n.**

*Neptis okazimai* Seok, 1936 : 61, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2 ♂. Monto Kongosan (Mt. Diamanto) en Koreujo.
*Neptis philyra* Ménétriés (syn. *okazimai* Seok) ; Seok, 1939 : 144.

A small subspecies, of the size of ssp. *philyra*, with the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 4 almost obsolete and the hind wing discal band comparatively broad.

KOREA.

### *N. philyra excellens* Butler

*Neptis excellens* Butler, 1878 : 282. ♀ Japan. Type BMNH.
*Neptis philyra excellens* Butler ; Stichel, 1909 : 175.

JAPAN. Single males from CENTRAL and S.E. CHINA and ' TIBET ' are provisionally placed under this subspecies.

### *N. philyra splendens* Murayama

*Neptis philyra splendens* Murayama, 1941 : 76, figs. 1, 2 ♂. ♂♀ Formosa.
*Neptis philyra splendens* Murayama ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 219, pl. 47, figs. 428, 429 ♂, text-fig. 245 ♂ genitalia.

FORMOSA.

### *N. philyra melior* Hall

*Neptis philyra melior* Hall, 1930 : 158. ♂♀ Yunnan, Tse-Kou. Types BMNH.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *Neptis speyeri* Staudinger

### *N. speyeri speyeri* Staundinger

*Neptis speyeri* Staudinger, 1887 : 145, pl. 7, figs. 3a, 3b '♀' *recte* ♂. Amur.
*Neptis speyeri* Staudinger ; Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53c.

Eastern Siberia (Amur Basin). A pair have the postdiscal band obsolete on the upper surface of the hind wing and all the marginal and submarginal markings blurred and obsolescent on the under surface of both wings. The male was dissected and was found to have the normal genitalia of *speyeri*. Two males from Central Korea have the under surface ground colour darker and the hind wing discal band narrower and may represent a distinct subspecies.

### *N. speyeri genulfa* Oberthür **stat. n.**
(Text-fig. 46)

*Neptis genulfa* Oberthür, 1908a : 310, pl. 5, fig. 7 ♂. Tse-Kou. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *sankara genulfa* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis genulfa* Oberthür ; Gaede, 1930 : 196, pl. 12c, e.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *Neptis cartica* Moore

### *N. cartica cartica* Moore
(Text-fig. 47)

*Neptis cartica* Moore, 1872 : 562. ♂♀ Nepal. Types BMNH.
*Neptis carticoides* Moore, 1881a : 309. ♂ Darjiling. Type BMNH.
*Bimbisara cartica* (Moore) (syn. *carticoides* Moore wet season form) Moore, 1899 : 1, pl. 287, figs. 1–1d ♂ wet and ♂♀ dry season forms.
*Neptis cartica cartica* Moore with f. *carticoides* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613, pl. 125e.
*Neptis cartica cartica* Moore (syn. *carticoides* Moore) ; Evans, 1932 : 168.

Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, North Burma (as far south as the Karen Hills), Tonkin.

### *N. cartica burmana* de Nicéville

*Neptis burmana* de Nicéville, 1886a : 89. ♂ Upper Tenasserim.
*Neptis burmana* de Nicéville ; de Nicéville, 1886b : 251, pl. 9, fig. 9 ♂.
*Bimbisara burmana* de Nicéville ; Moore, 1899 : 3, pl. 287, figs. 2, 2a ♂.
*Neptis cartica burmana* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613.
*Neptis cartica meraca* Riley & Godfrey, 1921: 177, pl. 5, fig. 4 ♂. ♂♀ Prae District, N. Siam. **syn. n.** Types BMNH.
*Neptis cartica burmana* de Nicéville ; Evans, 1932 : 168 *partim*.

South Burma, North Siam.

## *Neptis magadha* C. & R. Felder

### *N. magadha khasiana* Moore

*Neptis khasiana* Moore, 1872 : 562, pl. 32, fig. 7 ♂. Khasia Hills. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Andrapana khasiana* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 224, pl. 273, figs. 1–1b ♂♀.
*Neptis magadha khasiana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.
*Neptis magadha khasiana* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 165.

ASSAM (Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills).

### *N. magadha magadha* C. & R. Felder

*Neptis magadha* C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 427. ♀ India septentrionalis. Type BMNH.
*Neptis cineracea* Grose Smith, 1886 : 151. Toungoo, Burmah. ♂ type BMNH.
*Andrapana magadha* (C. & R. Felder) (syns. *charon* Butler, *cineracea* Grose Smith) Moore, 1899 : 223, pl. 273, figs. 2–2b ♂♀.
*Neptis magadha magadha* Felder (syn. *cineracea* Smith) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604, pl. 126b.
*Neptis magadha magadha* Felder (syns. *charon* Butler, *cineracea* Grose Smith) ; Evans, 1932 : 165.

NORTH BURMA (as far south as Toungoo). Examples from SOUTH BURMA and WESTERN SIAM have slightly wider white markings and approach the next subspecies.

### *N. magadha annamitica* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis magadha annamitica* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 308, pl. 1, fig. 2 ♂. S. Annam. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis magadha annamitica* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604, pl. 126b.

SOUTH ANNAM (1 ♂).

### *N. magadha charon* Butler
(Text-fig. 48)

*Neptis charon* Butler, 1867 : 400, pl. 9, fig. 1. Singapore. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis magadha charon* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

Very close to the preceding two subspecies, but the hind wing postdiscal band is not broken up into such widely separated spots.

MALAYA.

### *N. magadha phlyasia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis magadha phlyasia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 309, pl. 1, fig. 5 ♀. ♀ N.E. Sumatra. Type Paris.
*Neptis magadha phlyasia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

As a rule Sumatran examples have the fore wing upper postdiscal band rather wider than Malayan examples, but the subspecies is at best doubtfully separable from the preceding.

SUMATRA.

### *N. magadha plautia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis magadha plautia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 309. ♀ N. Borneo, Kina Balu. Type Paris.
*Neptis magadha plautia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.

North Borneo.

### *N. magadha pasiphae* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis magadha pasiphae* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 309. ♂♀ East and West Java. ♀ type Paris.
*Neptis magadha pasiphae* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 604.
*Neptis magadha pasiphae* Fruhstorfer ; Roepke, 1938 : 303, pl. 32, fig. 6 ♂.

Shows a reversion to ssp. *magadha*, from which it is doubtfully separable.
Java.

### *N. magadha charonides* Lathy **stat. n.**

*Neptis charonides* Lathy, 1913 (March) : 99. ♂♀ Nias.
*Neptis magadha banuta* Fruhstorfer, 1913 (Sept.) : 604. Nias. **syn. n.** ♂♀ types Paris, labelled '*canuta*'.
Nias.

### *N. magadha kerosa* Corbet

*Neptis magadha kerosa* Corbet, 1942 : 618. ♂♀ Mentawi Is. Types BMNH.

Mentawi Is.

### *Neptis nashona* Swinhoe

### *N. nashona patricia* Oberthür **stat. n.**

*Neptis patricia* Oberthür, 1906 : 14, pl. 8, fig. 6 ♂. Siao-Lou. Type BMNH.
*Neptis zaida patricia* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54c.

Western China (only the type).

### *N. nashona chapa* **ssp. n.**
(Pl. 2, fig. 17)

♂ on the upper surface nearest to ssp. *patricia*, but the pale orange-yellow markings are a little richer and less sullied. On the under surface the fore wing submarginal series and post-discal fascia are narrower and more obscure and the hind wing postdiscal band is much narrower. Fore wing length 34·5 mm., in the unique type the wing being unusually narrow and with a rather pointed apex.

Holotype ♂. 'Cochin China' (*recte* Tonkin), Chapa, x.1935 (*S. Masseyeff*). Unique.

### *N. nashona nashona* Swinhoe
(Text-fig. 49)

*Neptis nashona* Swinhoe, 1896 : 357. ♂♀ Cherra Punji. Types BMNH.
*Bimbisara nashona* (Swinhoe) Moore, 1899 : 3, pl. 288, figs. 1–1c ♂♀.
*Neptis cartica nashona* Swinhoe ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 613.
*Neptis anjana nashona* Swinhoe ; Evans, 1932 : 168.
*Neptis nashona nashona* Swinhoe ; Riley, 1932 : 250.

Sikkim, Assam, North Burma (as far south as South Shan States).

### *N. nashona aagaardi* Riley

*Neptis nashona aagaardi* Riley, 1932 : 249, pl. 22, fig. 6 ♂. Chiengmai Province, N. Siam. ♂ type BMNH.

North Siam (only the type).

## *Neptis anjana* Moore

### *N. anjana anjana* Moore

*Neptis anjana* Moore, 1881a : 309. ♂ Moulmein. Type BMNH.
*Bimbisara anjana* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 9, pl. 292, figs. 2–2b ♂♀.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana anjana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.
*Neptis anjana anjana* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 168.

Central and South Burma (from East Pegu southwards).

### *N. anjana hyria* Fruhstorfer
(Text-fig. 50)

*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana hyria* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620. Perak.

Very close to the preceding and doubtfully separable from the next subspecies. Malaya, Sumatra.

### *N. anjana decerna* (Fruhstorfer)

*Bimbisara anjana decerna* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 393. ♂ North and S.E. Borneo.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana discerna* [misspelling] (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620, pl. 125b ♂.

Borneo.

### *N. anjana elegantia* (Fruhstorfer)

*Bimbisara anjana decerna* f. *elegantia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 393. ♂ Kina Balu. Type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana elegantia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.

North Borneo (Kina Balu only).

### *N. anjana zena* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis anjana zena* Fruhstorfer, 1905a : 41. West Java. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Bimbisara anjana zena* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 394, pl. 3, fig. 15 ♀.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana zena* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.
*Neptis anjana zena* Fruhstorfer ; Roepke, 1938 : 307, pl. 32, figs. 10 ♂, 11 ♀.

Java.

### *N. anjana saskia* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis anjana saskia* Fruhstorfer, 1899a : 350. Nias. ♀ type Paris.
*Neptis anjana thiemi* Fruhstorfer, 1905a : 41. ♂ Nias.
*Bimbisara anjana saskia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 394, pl. 3, fig. 16 ♀.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana saskia* Fruhstorfer (syn. *thiemi* Fruhstorfer) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.

Nias.

### *N. anjana vidua* Staudinger

*Neptis vidua* Staudinger, 1889 : 64. Palawan.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *anjana vidua* Staudinger ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis ananta* complex

There has been much confusion in the past in the *N. ananta* complex between forms which I regard as distinct species : *N. ananta* Moore and *N. namba* Tytler. The former species shows slight seasonal variation in India and Burma, still less in China. *N. namba* appears to show no seasonal variation whatever. Throughout the complex females are very rare.

In China Leech (1892) regarded the form which I name below *N. namba leechi* as the typical form of *N. ananta*. He named as var. *chinensis* what I regard as the Szechwan subspecies of *N. ananta*, and implied that both var. *chinensis* and typical *ananta* (recte *leechi*) occurred at the same times and places, which is borne out by such dated material as exists in BMNH. Oberthür treated both as *N. ananta chinensis*, regarding *leechi* simply as a wet season form. Fruhstorfer also regarded both as conspecific, but confused matters by renaming Leech's var. *chinensis* as f. *areus* whilst using the name *chinensis* to denote the form I call *leechi*.

In India and Burma Fruhstorfer erred in regarding both wet and dry season *ananta* as the dry season form of *N. ananta* and *N. namba* as the wet season form of *N. ananta*. Evans regarded *N. namba* simply as a low level subspecies of *N. ananta*, giving to it an unduly restricted distribution in Manipur and the Naga Hills. He was probably correct in thinking *N. namba* flies at a lower level than *N. ananta* (in Sikkim I took the former some 2000 ft. lower than the latter) but if they were purely altitudinal forms it seems likely that intermediate forms would be found at intermediate altitudes, and such is not the case. Tytler, who probably had unrivalled experience in the field, originally described *N. namba* as a distinct species,

but later merged it in *N. ananta*, and described the opposite sexes of *N. ananta* (male) and *N. namba* (female) as *N. ananta learmondi* in the South Shan States.

I think it is quite certain that in N.E. India, Burma and Tonkin *N. namba* is correctly placed as a species distinct from *N. ananta*, with which it flies, though probably at lower average elevations. This opinion is supported by the fact that *N. namba* occurs unchanged throughout the area whereas *N. ananta* occurs in three separate subspecies, with a fourth occurring in the N.W. Himalayas whence *N. namba* is unknown.

In Western China (Szechwan) the differences between *N. ananta chinensis* and *N. lamba leechi* are less clear cut. However I feel reasonably certain that they are distinct species there also, and not mere dimorphs or seasonal forms. In the Upper Mekong Valley *N. ananta* occurs in a distinct subspecies nearer to the Burmese than to the Szechwan subspecies, whereas *N. namba leechi* occurs unchanged, judging from two males which may be wrongly labelled. If mislabelling has taken place it would seem that *N. namba* is absent from the valley, probably because the height at some 7000 ft. is too great ; in any case it is added negative evidence that the two species are not seasonal forms of one another.

In Formosa there is but a single form of the complex, which differs from both *N. ananta* and *N. namba* more than these two do from one another, and which I therefore treat as a distinct species *N. taiwana* Fruhstorfer. All recent authors have treated *N. taiwana* as a subspecies of *N. ananta*, and the fact that only one form occurs in Formosa may be held to support the view that the complex consists of only one species.

Dissections of the male genitalia have not helped greatly to establish whether there are one, two or three species in the complex. The first set of dissections, showing subspecific variation along fairly constant lines in *N. ananta* and a rather constant form of clasp (tapering, with the terminal projection twisted) in *N. namba*, suggested that there might be good grounds for separating these two species by the male genitalia, but when I made many additional dissections to check these results I found that the apparent differences became blurred, especially in Burma. In Text-figs. 58–73 I show a number of clasps representing average types for various forms from different localities.

## *Neptis ananta* Moore

### *N. ananta chinensis* Leech
(Text-figs. 58, 59)

*Neptis ananta* var. *chinensis* Leech, 1892 : 197, pl. 19, fig. 2. Omei Shan. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Bimbisara ananta chinensis* f. *areus* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 392. West China. **syn. n.** ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis ananta chinensis* f. *areus* (Fruhstorfer) Stichel, 1909 : 178.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ananta chinensis* f. *areus* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis ananta-chinensis-albicans* Oberthür, 1916 : pl. 410, fig. 3510. ♂ type BMNH Albescent variety.

Western China (Szechwan).

### *N. ananta lucida* Lee stat. n.
(Text-figs. 60, 61)

*Neptis lucida* Lee, 1962 : 145, pl. 3, figs. 15, 16. Yunnan.

Examples from the Upper Mekong Valley, provisionally placed under this subspecies, are intermediate between ssp. *chinensis* and ssp. *ananta* on the upper surface, but closely resemble the latter on the under surface and in possessing fuscous cilia.

N.W. YUNNAN.

### *N. ananta ananta* Moore
(Text-fig. 66)

*Neptis ananta* Moore, 1857 : 166. N. India. ♀ type BMNH.
*Stabrobates ananta* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 22, pl. 297, figs. 1–1g ♂♀ wet and dry season forms.
*Neptis ananta ananta* Moore (syn. *sitis* Fruhstorfer) ; Evans, 1932 : 168.

Moore's figures are difficult to identify with certainty ; except for figs 1e and, possibly, 1f, g they probably represent ssp. *ochracea* Evans.

N.W. HIMALAYAS (Chamba to Mussoorie).

### *N. ananta ochracea* Evans
(Text-figs. 63, 64, 65)

*Bimbisara ananta ananta* f. *sitis* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 392. Bhutan, ' dry season form '. ? ♂ type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ananta ananta* Moore f. *sitis* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.
*Neptis ananta ochracea* Evans, 1924 : 79. Sikkim to Karens (high). ♂ type BMNH from Karens.
*Neptis mackwoodi* Tytler, 1926 : 582, pl. 2, fig. 1 ♂. Karen Hills. Type BMNH. Aberration.
*Neptis ananta ochracea* Evans ; Evans, 1932 : 168.

As Fruhstorfer expressly referred his f. *sitis* to an infra-subspecific rank the name does not take priority over *ochracea* Evans. In Paris there is a wet season form male from Darjeeling labelled as the type of *sitis*. As Fruhstorfer regarded all seasonal forms of *ananta* as dry season forms it is possible that this specimen was before him when he described *sitis*, despite the inconsistency in location.

ASSAM (Khasi Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur), BURMA (as far south as East Pegu). Examples from Sikkim and Bhutan generally have slightly wider and paler markings and are not quite typical.

### *N. ananta learmondi* Tytler
(Text-fig. 62)

*Neptis ananta learmondi* Tytler, 1940 : 118 *partim* ♂ *nec* ♀. Loi Mwe, South Shan States. ♂ holotype BMNH.

Weakly differentiated from ssp. *ochracea* by slightly broader and brighter orange markings. The female allotype, labelled ' Taping, S.S.S., 15.xii.24 ', is a specimen

of *N. namba*. There is no female from the type locality Loi Mwe, although there is a long series of males all taken in 1927/28.

South Shan States, North Siam.

### *Neptis namba* Tytler

### *N. namba leechi* ssp. n.
(Text-figs. 67, 68)

*Neptis ananta* Leech (*nec* Moore), 1892 : 197. Omei-Shan and Chia-Kou-Ho.
*Bimbisara ananta chinensis* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Leech), 1908a : 392.
*Neptis ananta chinensis* Stichel (*nec* Leech), 1909 : 178, pl. 54b.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ananta chinensis* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Leech) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis ananta-chinensis* Oberthür (*nec* Leech), 1916 : pl. 411, fig. 3511. Tien-Tsuen. ' Forme de la saison humide ou des pluies '.

♂ on the upper surface differs from *N. ananta chinensis* in having the blackish ground colour and orange markings deeper and richer in tone, though less so than in ssp. *namba*. Except for the hind wing postdiscal band the orange markings are only about half as wide as in *chinensis*, and the cilia are more narrowly chequered (though less narrowly and neatly than in ssp. *namba*. On the under surface the ground colour is much darker and more reddish, the fore wing cell streak is heavily dusted with orange and blue scales, the postdiscal spot in space 2 is orange-dusted and the hind wing discal band is pale bluish (almost white and much wider in *chinensis*).

♀ differs from *N. ananta chinensis* in the same ways as the male, but to a less marked degree. Differs from ssp. *namba* in that on the upper surface of the fore wing the upper and lower post-discal bands are not narrowly conjoined.

Holotype ♂. Western China ; Omei Shan, vi.1890 (native collector, ex Leech coll.).

Allotype ♀. vii.1890, otherwise same data as holotype. The specimen is one of several cotypes of *N. ananta chinensis* (original BMNH type no. Rh. 9647), the remaining female cotypes being genuine *N. ananta chinensis*.

Described from 38 ♂, 4 ♀ from Szechwan and also 2 ♂, from Tse-Kou, which may be wrongly labelled.

### *N. namba namba* Tytler
(Text-figs. 69, 70, 71)

*Bimbisara ananta ananta* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 392 *partim*.
*Neptis ananta ananta* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 178 *partim*, pl. 54b.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ananta ananta* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 ; 620 *partim*, pls. 125g ♂, 126a ♀.
*Neptis namba* Tytler, 1915 : 510, pl. 3, fig. 20 ♂. ♂♀ Naga Hills. Types BMNH.
*Neptis ananta namba* Tytler ; Evans, 1932 : 169.
*Neptis ananta learmondi* Tytler, 1940 : 118 *partim* ♀ *nec* ♂. **syn. n.** ♀ allotype BMNH.

N.E. India (Sikkim to Assam), North Burma (as far south as South Shan States), Tonkin.

### *Neptis taiwana* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**
(Text-figs. 72, 73)

*Neptis ananta taiwana* Fruhstorfer, 1908c : 131. ♂ Formosa. Type Paris.
*Neptis horishana* Matsumura, 1908 : 157. Formosa.
*Neptis ananta* var. *moltrechti* Oberthür, 1908b : 330. Formosa. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *ananta taiwana* Fruhstorfer (syns. *horishana* Matsumura, *moltrechti* Oberthür) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 620.
*Neptis ananta-moltrechti* Oberthür ; Oberthür, 1916 : pl. 410, fig. 3509.
*Neptis ananta taiwana* Fruhstorfer (syns. *horishana* Matsumura, *moltrechi* Oberthür) ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 217, pl. 47, figs. 420–421 ♂, text-fig. 245 ♂ genitalia.

The female appears to be still unknown.
FORMOSA.

### *Neptis zaida* Westwood

### *N. zaida zaida* Westwood
(Text-fig. 51)

*Neptis zaida* Westwood, 1850 : 272, pl. 35, fig. 3 labelled '*Limenitis zaida*'. Northern India. ♂ type BMNH. Dimorph with pale yellow markings.
*Stabrobates zaida* (Westwood) Moore, 1899 : 20, pl. 296, figs. 1–1e ♂♀ 'dry season form', ♂ 'wet season form'.
*Neptis zaida* Westwood f. *paliens* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 337. 'Form with dark ochre yellow markings'.
*Neptis zaida* Westwood with f. *paliens* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Fruhstorfer, 1908a) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis zaida zaida* f. *pallida* Tytler, 1926 : 582. ♂♀ Mussoorie. Types BMNH. Dimorph with almost white markings.
*Neptis zaida zaida* Doubleday [*sic*] (syns. *paliens* Fruhstorfer, *pallida* Tytler) ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

The collective species shows an abnormal degree of subspeciation but virtually no seasonal variation. Moore (1899) described and figured (figs. 1d, 1e) a so-called wet season form with orange markings, but unfortunately did not say whence the form came ; it may represent one of the orange-yellow subspecies listed below (it most resembles ssp. *manipurensis* Tytler). There is no convincing evidence of orange forms occurring in the area of the nominate subspecies, which is dimorphic both before and during the monsoon, the typical dimorph having pale ochre markings whilst in f. *pallida* the markings are almost pure white. Fruhstorfer (1908a) mistook the latter dimorph for the typical form and named as f. *paliens* 'a form with dark ochre yellow markings'. Although he does not say so he may have had Moore's figs. 1d, 1e in mind, and it seems probable that he had no specimens with ochre markings before him at the time. At any rate he does not mention a type and had he selected one it should be in the Paris Museum, but there is none there. Later (1913) Fruhstorfer realized that he had misidentified the typical form and proceeded to misapply the name *paliens* for the dimorph with white markings—a quite unacceptable procedure despite the suitability of the name for this form.

As Fruhstorfer clearly used f. *paliens* for an infra-subspecific category, the name is not available, under the International Rules, to designate any of the orange-yellow subspecies unless validated by a subsequent author. I do not myself propose to use the name, which is best regarded as a *nomen dubium* within the synonymy of the nominate subspecies.

N.W. Himalayas (Mussoorie area only).

### *N. zaida baileyi* ssp. n.

♂ on the upper surface resembles ssp. *bhutanica* except that all the markings are orange-yellow of the same shade as in ssp. *thawgawa* Tytler. On the under surface also marked as in *bhutanica*, i.e. with all the markings much more clearly defined than in sspp. *thawgawa* and *zaida*, but the fore wing cell streak and lower postdiscal band are pale yellow instead of off-white whilst the hind wing postdiscal band is narrower and placed further from the termen.

Holotype ♂. Nepal : Nepal Valley, Godaveri, 5000 ft., 4.v.1936 (*F. M. Bailey*).

Described from 8 ♂ all taken in May 1936, 1937 and 1938 in the same locality (a few miles east of Katmandu).

### *N. zaida bhutanica* Tytler

*Neptis zaida bhutanica* Tytler, 1926 : 582, pl. 2, fig. 5 ♂. Bhutan. ♂ cotype BMNH.
*Neptis zaida bhutanica* Tytler ; Gaede, 1930 : 197, pl. 12c labelled ' *chutanica* '.
*Neptis zaida bhutanica* Tytler ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

Sikkim, Bhutan.

### *N. zaida manipurensis* Tytler

*Neptis zaida manipurensis* Tytler, 1926 : 583, pl. 2, fig. 6 ♂. Manipur. ♂ cotype BMNH.
*Neptis zaida manipuriensis* [misspelling] Tytler ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

Manipur (only the cotype).

### *N. zaida thawgawa* Tytler

*Neptis zaida thawgawa* Tytler, 1940 : 119. ♂ Htawgaw, N.E. Burma. Type BMNH.

N.E. Burma (only the type). A single male from N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley) differs but little.

### *N. zaida putoia* Evans

*Neptis zaida putoia* Evans, 1932 : 170. Dawnas. ♂ type BMNH.

South Burma (only the type), Siam (2 ♂).

### ? *N. zaida kuangtungensis* Mell

*Neptis kuangtungensis* Mell with wet season form *pallescens* Mell, 1923 : 135. Mountains of North Kwantung.

Mell's description, though long, is not comparative and might apply to several species, but seems to fit *N. zaida* best. His ' wet season form ' *pallescens*, which is paler than the dry season form with ochreous yellow-brown markings, shows a reversal of the usual trend of seasonal variation, but this inconsistency would be removed if, in fact, he was describing a dimorph such as occurs in the nominate subspecies. Alternatively he might have described a separate species.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis thestias* Leech
(Text-fig. 52)

*Neptis thestias* Leech, 1892 : 196, pl. 18, fig. 3 ♂. Omei-Shan. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis annaika* Oberthür, 1906 : 13, pl. 8, fig. 4. Mou-Pin and Siao-Lou. ♂ type BMNH. Appears to be a seasonal form.
*Neptis zaida thestias* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54b.
*Neptis zaida annaika* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54c.

Oberthur's figure of *annaika* is rather misleading ; the bands on the under surface, which are shown as yellow, should be almost white, judging by the type which bears a label stating that it is the model for the figure. The species may be conspecific with *N. zaida*, but looks different.

Western China (Szechwan).

### *Neptis antilope* Leech
(Text-fig. 53)

*Neptis antilope* Leech, 1892 : 35. ♂♀ Chang Yang and Hong Kong. Types BMNH.
*Neptis antilope* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 197, pl. 18, fig. 2 ♂.
*Neptis antilope* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54d, e.
*Neptis antilope* Leech ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

Central and Western China. Also 1 ♀ ' Tse-Kou ' [? loc. err.] and the two examples recorded by Leech from Hong Kong. The latter seems an unlikely locality and the species has never been found there again.

### *Neptis sylvana* Oberthür

### *N. sylvana sylvana* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 54)

*Neptis sylvana* Oberthür, 1906 : 16, pl. 9, fig. 6. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis zaida sylvana* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54c.
*Neptis sylvana* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis zaida drummondi* Tytler, 1926 : 583, pl. 2, fig. 7 ♂. Loi Mwe, South Shan States. **syn. n.**
*Neptis zaida drummondi* Tytler ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley), South Shan States.

### *N. sylvana esakii* Nomura **stat. n.**

*Neptis esakii* Nomura, 1935 : 29, figs. 3, 7 ♂. Formosa.
*Neptis esakii* Nomura ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 218, pl. 47, figs. 422–423 ♂, text-fig. 244 ♂ genitalia.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis meloria* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 55)

*Neptis meloria* Oberthür, 1906 : 12, pl. 8, fig. 5. Tien-tsuen, Siao-Lou, Tchang-Kou. ♂ type BMNH labelled ' Ta-Tsien-Lou '.
*Neptis zaida meloria* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54b.

The female appears to be unknown.
Central and Western China.

### *Neptis armandia* (Oberthür)

### *N. armandia armandia* (Oberthür)
(Text-fig. 56)

*Limenitis armandia* Oberthür, 1876 : 23, pl. 4, figs. 4a, 4b. China. ♀ type BMNH. Form with narrow, rather sullied markings.
*Neptis armandia mothone* Fruhstorfer, 1907b : 279. ♀ China, probably Chang Yang. Type Paris. Form with wider and clearer yellow markings.
*Neptis armandia mothone* f. *taphos* Fruhstorfer, 1907b : 279. West China. **syn. n.** of *armandia*. A female in Paris bearing a type label and MS label ' *armandia* ? *saphos* Fruhst.' may be the type.
*Neptis armandia* (Oberthür) Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54d.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *armandia mothone* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *armandia armandia* (Oberthür) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *armandia taphos* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis armandia-tristis* Oberthür, 1916 : pl. 407, fig. 3513. Tien-Tsuen. Aberration with obsolescent markings. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis armandia-laetifica* Oberthür, 1916 : pl. 407, fig. 3514. Ta-Tsien-Lou. **syn. n.** of *mothone*. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis armandia tristis* Oberthür ; Gaede, 1930 : 197, pl. 12d.

The division between the two forms, f. *armandia* (syn. *taphos*) with narrow, sullied markings, and f. *mothone* (syn. *laetifica*) is not very clear-cut, particularly amongst males.
Central and Western China.

### *N. armandia manardia* ssp. n.
(Pl. 2, fig. 16)

In the Upper Mekong Valley and in the Indo-Burmese area darker forms analogous with f. *armandia* do not occur and the species is monomorphic.

In both sexes differs from ssp. *armandia* f. *mothone* in having the clear yellow hind wing discal and postdiscal bands wider, the former being between one half

and one third as wide again. On the under surface the reddish brown areas are paler and reduced in extent.

Holotype ♂. N.W. YUNNAN ; Upper Mekong Valley, Tse-Kou, 1892 (*R. P. J. Dubernard*).

Allotype ♀. 1900, otherwise same data as the holotype.

Described from 17 ♂, 4 ♀ from N.W. YUNNAN, 1 ♂ Menkong, SOUTH TIBET and 1 ♂ ' chasseurs de Ta-Tsien-Lou '.

### *N. armandia pila* Tytler **stat. n.**

*Neptis melba pila* Tytler, 1940 : 118. ♂♀ Loi Mwe, South Shan States. Types BMNH.

The yellow markings are much paler than in the preceding subspecies.
SOUTH SHAN STATES.

### *N. armandia gafuri* Tytler **stat. n.**

*Neptis antilope* Tytler (*nec* Leech), 1915 : 508. Naga Hills.
*Neptis antilope antilope* Evans (*nec* Leech), 1932 : 169.
*Neptis melba gafuri* Tytler, 1940 : 118. ♂♀ Naga Hills. Types BMNH.

NAGA HILLS (ASSAM).

### *N. armandia melba* Evans **stat. n.**

*Neptis melba* Evans, 1912 : 578. Sikkim. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis melba* Evans ; Fruhstorfer, 1915 : 747.
*Neptis antilope melba* Evans ; Evans, 1932 : 169.

SIKKIM.

## *Neptis hesione* Leech

### *N. hesione hesione* Leech
(Text-fig. 57)

*Neptis hesione* Leech, 1890 : 34. ' ♂ ' *recte* ♀ Chang Yang. Type BMNH.
*Neptis hesione* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 194, pl. 18, fig. 1 ♂.
*Neptis armandia* var. *hesione* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54d.

CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

### *N. hesione podarces* Nire

*Neptis hesione* Leech *podarces* Nire, 1920 : 374. Formosa.
*Neptis karenkonis* Matsumura, 1929a : 94, pl. 4, fig. 9 ♀. ♀ Formosa.
*Neptis hesione podarces* Nire (syn. *karenkonis* Matsumura) ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 224, pl. 48, figs. 441–444 ♂♀, text-fig. 248 ♂ genitalia.

FORMOSA.

### *Neptis radha* Moore

#### *N. radha sinensis* Oberthür

*Neptis radha sinensis* Oberthür, 1906 : 18. Szechwan. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis radha sinensis* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 177.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *radha sinensis* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.

Western China (Szechwan).

#### *N. radha radha* Moore
(Text-fig. 76)

*Neptis radha* Moore, 1857 : 165, pl. 4a, fig. 2. Bootan and Darjeeling. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Stabrobates radha* (Moore) (syn. *asterastilis* Oberthür) Moore, 1899 : 15, pl. 294, figs. 1–1c ♂♀.
*Neptis radha radha* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 177.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *radha radha* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis radha radha* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, N.E. Burma (Sadon, Bhamo).

#### *N. radha asterastilis* Oberthür

*Neptis asterastilis* Oberthür, 1891 : 10, pl. 1, fig. 5. Momeit (Haute-Birmanie). ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *radha asterastilis* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis radha asterastilis* Oberthür ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

N.E. Burma. Represented only by the type and one other male from the type locality, which have the orange markings tinged with white. As normal *radha* occurs at Bhamo, only some 100 miles to the north, *asterastilis* is probably no more than an albescent variety. A single male from Tse-Kou (N.W. Yunnan, Upper Mekong Valley) has paler and more yellow markings than ssp. *radha* and may represent a further minor subspecies.

### *Neptis narayana* Moore

#### *N. narayana sylvia* Oberthür

*Neptis narayana sylvia* Oberthür, 1906 : 17, pl. 9, fig. 4. Tien-Tsuen and Siao-Lou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis narayana sylvia* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 177, pl. 54a.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *narayana sylvia* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.

Western China (Szechwan).

### *N. narayana dubernardi* ssp. n.

♂ on the upper surface is closer to ssp. *nana* de Nicéville than to ssp. *sylvia* ; the yellow markings are slightly narrower than in *nana*, the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 is smaller (absent in *sylvia*) and the streak beyond cell extends only slightly into the base of space 3. On the under surface much closer to ssp. *sylvia* than to ssp. *nana*, differing chiefly in having the hind wing discal band about two thirds as wide again.

Holotype ♂. N.W. Yunnan : Upper Mekong Valley, Tse-Kou, 1902 (*R. P. J. Dubernard*).

Described from the type and one other male dated 1898 but otherwise same data as the holotype.

### *N. narayana nana* de Nicéville

*Neptis nana* de Nicéville, 1888 : 276, pl. 13, fig. 1 ♂. Bhutan. Type BMNH.
*Stabrobates nana* (de Nicéville) Moore, 1899 : 18, pl. 295, figs. 2, 2a ♂.
*Neptis narayana narayana* ab. *nana* de Nicéville ; Stichel, 1909 : 177.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *narayana nana* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis narayana nana* ab. *naga* Tytler, 1915 : 509. ♂ type BMNH. Albescent variety.
*Neptis suffusa* Tytler, 1926 : 582, pl. 2, fig. 2 ♂. ' Bhamo '. **syn. n.** ♂ type BMNH labelled ' Kirbari ' (Naga Hills).
*Neptis narayana nana* de Nicéville (syn. *naga* Tytler) ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam.

### *N. narayana narayana* Moore
(Text-fig. 77)

*Neptis narayana* Moore, 1858 : 6, pl. 49, fig. 3 ♂. North India. ♂ type BMNH.
*Stabrobates narayana* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 17, pl. 295, figs. 1–1a ♂.
*Neptis narayana narayana* Moore ; Stichel, 1909 : 177.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *narayana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 619.
*Neptis narayana narayana* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 170, pl. 22.

N.W. Himalayas.

## *Neptis cydippe* Leech

### *N. cydippe cydippe* Leech
(Text-fig. 79)

*Neptis cydippe* Leech, 1890 : 36. ♂♀ Chang Yang. Types BMNH.
*Neptis cydippe* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 196, pl. 18, fig. 4 ♂.
*Neptis cydippe* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 180, pl. 55c.

Central and Western China.

### *N. cydippe kirbariensis* Tytler

*Neptis kirbariensis* Tytler, 1915 : 508, pl. 3, fig. 19 ♂. Kirbari, 7000 ft.. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis cydippe kirbariensis* Tytler ; Evans, 1932 : 169.

Assam (Naga Hills).

### *Neptis beroe* Leech
(Text-fig. 78)

*Neptis beroe* Leech, 1890 : 36. ♂♀ Chang Yang. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis beroe* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 193, pl. 18, fig. 9 ♂.
*Neptis antigone beroe* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 55b.

Central and Western China (Szechwan and Upper Mekong Valley). Recorded by Tytler (1940 : 119) from South Shan States.

### *Neptis arachne* Leech

### *N. arachne arachne* Leech
(Text-fig. 80)

*Neptis arachne* Leech, 1890 : 38. ♂ Chang Yang. Type BMNH.
*Neptis arachne* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 191, pl. 18, fig. 7 ♂.
*Neptis arachne arachne* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 180, pl. 55b.

Central and Western China (Szechwan).

### *N. arachne giddeneme* Oberthür

*Neptis giddeneme* Oberthür, 1891 : 9, pl. 1, fig. 7. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis arachne giddeneme* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 180.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *Neptis nemorosa* Oberthür

*Neptis nemorosa* Oberthür, 1906 : 16, pl. 9, fig. 5. Siao-Lou and Lou-tse-Kiang. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis arachne nemorosa* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 180, pl. 55c labelled '*nemorum*'.

Oberthür's figure is not very accurate. On the under surface of the fore wing the heart-shaped postdiscal spot in space 5 should be whiter and more sharply defined, whilst on the under surface of the hind wing the discal band should be almost pure white.

In his original description Oberthür says he is not certain whether this is a good species or a stable variety of *N. arachne*. It occurs in both sexes and shows exactly parallel variation with *N. arachne* in Szechwan and N.W. Yunnan respectively. This, however, is not proof of conspecificity, as parallel variation is the general rule in these areas. I retain it as a good species provisionally. If in future it is proved to be a species a distinct subspecies will need to be described from the Upper Mekong Valley.

Western China (Szechwan and N.W. Yunnan).

### *Neptis manasa* Moore

### *N. manasa antigone* Leech **stat. n.**

*Neptis antigone* Leech, 1890 : 37. Ichang. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis antigone* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 192, pl. 18, fig. 6 ♀.
*Neptis antigone* Leech (? syn. *beroe* Leech) ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 55a.

Central China (only the type).

### *N. manasa narcissina* Oberthür

*Neptis narcissina* Oberthür, 1906 : 15, pl. 8, fig. 2. Lou-tse-Kiang. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis manasa narcissina* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 178, pl. 54e.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *manasa narcissina* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *N. manasa manasa* Moore
(Text-fig. 81)

*Neptis manasa* Moore, 1857 : 165, pl. 4a, fig. 2 ♂. ♂ N. India. Type BMNH.
*Stabrobates manasa* (Moore) Moore, 1899 : 18, pl. 295, figs. 3, 3a ♂.
*Neptis manasa manasa* Moore; Stitchel, 1909: 178.
*Neptis* (*Bimbisara*) *manasa manasa* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis manasa* Moore (syn. *nycteus* de Nicéville) ; Fruhstorfer, 1915 : 747.
*Neptis manasa* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 169.

' N. India ' (type), Sikkim, South Shan States, North Siam.

### *Neptis nycteus* de Nicéville
(Text-fig. 82)

*Neptis nycteus* de Nicéville, 1809 : 203, pl. D, fig. 7 ♂. ♂♀ Sikkim.
*Stabrobates nycteus* (de Nicéville) Moore, 1899 : 19, pl. 295, figs. 4, 4a ♂.
*Neptis nycteus nycteus* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis nycteus nycteus* de Nicéville ; Evans, 1932 : 170.

Sikkim, Bhutan.

### *Neptis thisbe* Ménétriés

### *N. thisbe thisbe* Ménétriés

*Neptis thisbe* Ménétriés, 1859a : 214. Montagnes de Chingan et vers l'embouchure de l'Oussouri.
*Neptis thisbe* Ménétriés ; Ménétriés, 1859b : 26, pl. 2, fig. 9.
*Neptis thisbe thisbe* Ménétriés f. *deliquata* Stichel, 1909 : 178. Albescent variety.
*Neptis thisbe thisbe* Ménétriés ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610, pl. 125d labelled ' *ilios* '.

Eastern Siberia (Amur Basin, Maritime Province, Askold Is.).

### *N. thisbe obscurior* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 84)

*Neptis thisbe thisbe* var. *obscurior* Oberthür, 1906 : 9, pl. 9, fig. 1. Region of Siao-Lou. ? ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis thisbe obscurior* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 54f.
*Neptis thisbe obscurior* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

A dark form, to which it is clear that Oberthür intended the name *obscurior* to apply, occurs with a commoner form which differs from ssp. *thisbe* only in being rather larger and more richly coloured. Intermediates occur occasionally. The dark form differs from the *thisbe*-like form in having more narrowly chequered cilia and on the under surface as follows. The fore wing postdiscal spot in space 3 is usually more widely separated from the cell streak. On the hind wing the reddish brown areas are richer and darker, the discal spot in space 5 is bluish white instead of pale yellow and is inwardly narrower, so that the pale lavender subbasal spot in space 5 stands well clear of the inner edge of the discal band (in the *thisbe*-like form this spot is more or less swallowed up in the discal band) and the discal spots in spaces 6 and 7 are usually smaller, that in space 7 often reduced to an oblique streak. The butterfly labelled as the type, bearing an inscription in Oberthür's handwriting '*Neptis thisbe-obscurior* Ch. Obthr. exemplaire ayant servi de modèle à la peinture', is, surprisingly, a *thisbe*-like example which does not match the figure. There is an example of the dark form labelled, also in Oberthür's handwriting, '*thisbe obscurior* Obthr. Lépid. Comp. II, Pl. IX, fig. 1', but this example does not match the figure either. The figure itself is an intermediate, though nearer to the dark than to the *thisbe*-like form, and may possibly be a composite figure intended by the artist to show the average of the subspecies.

I use the name *obscurior* to denote the mixed population of Szechwan, and regard the dark form as the typical form in view of Oberthür's original description and figure.

Western China (Szechwan), Eastern China (N. Fukien, 1 ♂ dark form).

### *N. thisbe dilutior* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 85)

*Neptis thisbe dilutior* Oberthür, 1906 : 9, pl. 9, fig. 2. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis thisbe dilutior* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 54f.
*Neptis thisbe dilutior* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *Neptis yunnana* Oberthür

### *N. yunnana tshetverikovi* Kurentzov **stat. n.**

*Neptis thisbe* ssp. Nomura, 1935 : 37, fig. 8 ♂. North Korea.
*Neptis tshetverikovi* Kurentzov, 1936 : 185, text-fig. ♂ genitalia. Sichoté-Alin, also Transbaikalia.
*Neptis tshetverikovi* Kurentzov ; Shirôzu, 1952 : 157.

As I have not seen this form, I place it provisionally, and with great hesitation, as a subspecies of *N. yunnana*, with which it appears to agree in its main diagnostic characters, namely : it is smaller than *N. thisbe*, the under surface ground colour is paler, the hind wing discal band is reduced above vein 6 and the pale lavender subbasal spots in spaces 5 and 6 are clear of the inner edge of the discal band. In the last two of these characters it also agrees with the dark form of *N. thisbe obscurior*.

The curious, discontinuous distribution of the collective *yunnana* in the Maritime Province of the U.S.S.R. and Korea and in the Upper Mekong Valley is exactly matched by the distribution of *N. speyeri*.

Kurentzov (1936) says that *tshetverikovi* flies at higher altitudes than *N. thisbe* and emerges earlier ; but he mentions intermediate examples where the two forms meet. Shirôzu (1952) held the two forms to be specifically distinct.

None in BMNH.

### *N. yunnana yunnana* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 83)

*Neptis yunnana* Oberthür, 1906 : 11, pl. 8, fig. 1. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis yunnana* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

The female appears to be unknown.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *Neptis themis* Leech

### *N. themis ilos* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis themis ilos* Fruhstorfer, 1909 : 42. Amur.
*Neptis nycteus ilos* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis themis ilos* Fruhstorfer ; Gaede, 1930 : 197.

Eastern Siberia (Amur Basin).

### *N. themis muri* ssp. n.

♂ chiefly distinguished by whitish instead of yellow markings, which are intermediate in width between ssp. *ilos* and ssp. *themis*, being narrower, especially the hind wing discal band, than the latter and wider, especially on the fore wing, than the former. The upper postdiscal band of the forewing is wide and the spot in space 5 is contiguous with the spot in space 6, these spots being separated in the other two subspecies.

Holotype ♂. North China : Kalgan (ex Rothschild coll.).

Described from the type and one other male, which might represent a white variety of a normally yellow subspecies. However there are no yellow examples in BMNH from North China.

### *N. themis themis* Leech
(Text-fig. 86)

*Neptis thisbe* var. *themis* Leech, 1890 : 35. ♂♀ Chang Yang. Types BMNH.
*Neptis thisbe* var. *themis* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 191, pl. 18, fig. 8 ♀.
*Neptis themis* Leech ; Oberthür, 1906 : 10.
*Neptis themis themis* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 54f.
*Neptis nycteus themis* Leech ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

Central and Western China (Szechwan and S.E. Kansu).

### *N. themis theodora* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 88)

*Neptis themis theodora* Oberthür, 1906 : 11, pl. 9, fig. 3. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis nemorum* var. *sylvarum* Oberthür, 1906 : 12. Tse-Kou. **stat. n.** ♂ type BMNH. Variety connected to typical *theodora* by intermediates.
*Neptis themis theodora* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 54f.
*Neptis yunnana sylvarum* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 179.
*Neptis nycteus theodora* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis nemorum* f. *sylvarum* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis sylvarum* Oberthür, 1916 : pl. 407, fig. 3498.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

### *N. themis nirei* Nomura

*Neptis themis nirei* Nomura, 1935 : 31, figs. 2 ♂, 1, 6 ♀. ♂♀ Formosa.
*Neptis themis nirei* Nomura ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 221, pl. 48, figs. 432–435 ♂♀, text-fig. 248 ♂ genitalia.

None in BMNH.

### *Neptis thetis* Leech
(Text-fig. 87)

*Neptis thisbe* var. *thetis* Leech, 1890 : 35. ♂♀ Chang Yang. Types BMNH.
*Neptis thisbe* var. *thetis* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 191, pl. 18, fig. 10 ♂.
*Neptis thetis* Leech ; Oberthür, 1906 : 10.
*Neptis themis thetis* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 54f.
*Neptis nycteus thetis* Leech ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.

Central China, Western China (Szechwan and N.W. Yunnan), Eastern China (1 ♂ N.W. Fukien).

### *Neptis nemorum* Oberthür

#### *N. nemorum nemorum* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 89)

*Neptis nemorum* Oberthür, 1906 : 12, pl. 8, fig. 3. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis yunnana nemorum* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 179, pl. 55a.
*Neptis nemorum* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 610.
*Neptis nemorum* Oberthür ; Oberthür, 1916 : pl. 407, fig. 3499.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley).

#### *N. nemorum phesimensis* Tytler

*Neptis nemorum phesimensis* Tytler, 1915 : 508, pl. 3, fig. 24 ♂. Naga Hills. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis nycteus phesimensis* Tytler ; Evans, 1932 : 170, pl. 22.

Naga Hills.

### *Neptis philyroides* Staudinger

#### *N. philyroides philyroides* Staudinger
(Text-fig. 93)

*Neptis philyroides* Staudinger, 1887 : 146. ♂♀ Raddefka.
*Neptis philyroides* Staudinger ; Fixsen, 1887 : 294, pl. 14, figs. 1a, 1b ♀.
*Neptis philyroides* Staudinger ; Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53c.
*Neptis philyra fixseni* Bryk, 1946 : 34. ♂♀ Korea. **syn. n.**

Eastern Siberia (Amur Basin), Korea. Two males from Central China are larger and more brightly coloured on the under surface.

#### *N. philyroides sonani* Murayama

*Neptis philyroides formosanus* Sonan, 1930 : 174, pl. 14, figs. 1, 1a. Formosa. [Nom. praeocc.]
*Neptis philyroides sonani* Murayama, 1941 : 79. Formosa.
*Neptis jinhakui* Naritomi, 1942 (reference not traced).
*Neptis philyroides sonani* Murayama (syns. *formosanus* Sonan, *jinhakui* Naritomi) ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 219, pl. 47, figs. 426–427 ♂, text-fig. 245 ♂ genitalia.

Formosa.

### *Neptis rivularis* (Scopoli)

#### *N. rivularis rivularis* (Scopoli)

*Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763 : 165, fig. 443. Carniola.
*Papilio lucilla* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775 : 173. Wienergegend.
*Papilio coenobita* Cramer, 1780 : 15, pl. 296, figs. G, D. Wolga en grenzen van China.
*Papilio lucilla* Fabricius, 1787 : 55. Austria.
*Limenitis lucilla* var. *ludmilla* Nordmann, 1851 : 402. Caucasus. Variety with narrow white markings.

*Limenitis lucilla* var. *ludmilla* Herrich- Schäffer, 1851 : pl. 113, fig. 546.
*Neptis lucilla fridolini* Fruhstorfer, 1907c : 50. S. Russia.
*Neptis coenobita lucilla* Fabricius ; Stichel, 1909 : 174, pl. 53a ♂♀.
*Neptis coenobita coenobita* Stoll [*sic*] (syn. *fridolini* Fruhstorfer) ; Stichel, 1909 : 174, pl. 53a.
*Neptis coenobita ludmilla* Nordmann ; Stichel, 1909 : 173, pl. 53a ♂♀.
*Neptis rivularis* (Scopoli) Higgins, 1933 : 60, fig 1.

Central Europe to Russia (including Caucasus and Urals).

### *N. rivularis magnata* Heyne **stat. n.**

*Neptis lucilla* var. *magnata* Heyne, 1895 : 776. Mongolei.
*Neptis lucilla coenobita* f. *synetairus* Fruhstorfer, 1907c : 51. Siberien, Amur. Variety with narrower markings analogous to *ludmilla*.
*Neptis coenobita magnata* Heyne ; Stichel, 1909 : 174, pl. 53a.
*Neptis coenobita synetairus* Fruhstorfer ; Stichel, 1909 : 174 *partim*.

Examples from northerly areas tend to be small, and this tendency reaches its maximum in Southern Kamchatka. Two pairs from Awatscha Bay are very small (fore wing length 19·5 mm. in male, 22 mm. in female), the markings are narrow, the under surface ground colour is darker than usual and the hind wing discal band is prominently outlined with black. A single male from Shigansk (on the Arctic Circle north of Yakutsk) is a little larger but otherwise similar.

U.S.S.R. (Turkestan, Transbaikalia, Maritime Province, Kamchatka), Mongolia, Korea, North China (as far south as Kansu and Pekin).

### *N. rivularis bergmani* Bryk **stat. n.**

*Neptis coenobita bergmani* Bryk, 1942 : 14. ♂♀ Kurile Is.

Judging by Bryk's description the Kurile Is. have been colonized from Northern Japan and not from Kamchatka.

None in BMNH.

### *N. rivularis aino* Shirôzu **stat. n.**

*Neptis coenobita aino* Shirôzu, 1952 : 26, pl. 10, figs. 61 ♂, 62 ♀, pl. 11, figs. 69 ♂, 70 ♀. ♀♂ Hokkaido. ♂♀ paratypes BMNH.

Appears to be very close to ssp. *bergmani* and is perhaps inseparable therefrom.

Hokkaido, also Shikoku [? loc. err.].

### *N. rivularis insularum* Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**
(Text-fig. 91)

*Neptis lucilla insularum* Fruhstorfer, 1907c : 51. Hondo, Japan.
*Neptis coenobita insularum* Fruhstorfer ; Stichel, 1909 : 174, pl. 53b ♀.

Honshu.

### *N. rivularis formosicola* Matsumura **stat. n.**

*Neptis coenobita* var. *formosana* Matsumura, 1919 : 729. Formosa. [Nom. praeocc.]
*Neptis coenobita formosicola* Matsumura, 1929c : 21.
*Neptis rivularis matsumurai* Shirôzu, 1960 : 448. **syn. n.**

Formosa (1 ♂).

### *N. rivularis sinta* **ssp. n.**
(Pl. 2, fig. 21)

In both sexes the most obvious distinguishing character is that the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 2 is always much smaller than the spot in space 3, and may be almost obsolete in poorly marked examples. The fore wing postdiscal and hind wing discal bands are narrower than the average of ssp. *magnata*, more resembling ssp. *insularum*, but unlike the latter the cell streak is quite prominent. On the under surface the ground colour is very dark brownish red, as dark or darker than the darkest examples of ssp. *insularum*, and the hind wing subbasal streak is inconspicuous.

Holotype ♂. Western China : Szechwan, Tien-Tsuen, 1897 (*R. P. Dejean*).

Allotype ♀. 1901, otherwise same data.

Described from 41 ♂, 31 ♀ from many localities in Szechwan.

### *Neptis divisa* Oberthür
(Text-fig. 90)

*Neptis divisa* Oberthür, 1908a : 310, pl. 5, fig. 6 ♂. ♂ Tse-Kou. Type BMNH.
*Neptis divisa* Oberthür ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609.
*Neptis divisa* Oberthür ; Gaede, 1930 : 196, pls. 12e, 13a.

N.W. Yunnan (Upper Mekong Valley) (only the type).

### *Neptis pryeri* Butler

### *N. pryeri andetria* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis pryeri andetria* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609, pl. 126c. Amur.
*Neptis andetria* Fruhstorfer ; Seok, 1939 : 138. Korea.

A few examples of this most poorly marked subspecies, in which the fore wing submarginal markings and hind wing postdiscal band are almost obsolete, are recorded by Seok from Korea as a distinct species occurring together with ssp. *coreana* Nakahara & Esaki, which has the white markings more strongly developed than in any other subspecies. It may be that it, with ssp. *kusnetzovi* Kurentzov, forms a duplex species with *N. pryeri*, but I prefer to treat it as a northerly subspecies which has recently entered Korea to establish a zone of contact with the native ssp. *coreana*.

Eastern Siberia (1 ♀ Amur, 1 ♀ Vladivostock).

### *N. pryeri kusnetzovi* Kurentzov **stat, n.**

*Neptis kusnetzovi* Kurentzov, 1949 : 362, text-fig. 2. Central Sikhoté-Alin.

Appears to be very similar to ssp. *andetria*, but the hind wing discal band is a little wider and is bowed out above the cell.

None in BMNH.

### *N. pryeri coreana* Nakahara & Esaki

*Neptis pryeri coreana* Nakahara & Esaki, 1929 : 3, figs. 1, 2 ♂. Korea.
*Neptis pryeri coreana* Nakahara & Esaki ; Seok, 1939 : 138.
*Neptis pryeri koraineptis* Bryk, 1946 : 34, pl. 2, fig. 7 ♂. Korea. **syn. n.**

KOREA.

### *N. pryeri pryeri* Butler

*Neptis pryeri* Butler, 1871 : 403. Shanghai. ♂ type BMNH.
*Limenitis arboretum* Oberthür, 1876 : 24, pl. 3, fig. 3. China. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis pryeri* Butler (syn. *arboretum* Oberthür) ; Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53b.
*Neptis pryeri pryeri* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609.

Oberthür's type of *arboretum* bears a printed label reading ' Chine R. P. Armand David ' on which the word ' Kiangsi ', possibly in Oberthür's handwriting, has been added. It agrees with examples from Eastern and S.E. China, and the name cannot be applied to the subspecies occurring in Western China, as Fruhstorfer supposed.

Stichel's figure shows a clear white and rather narrow hind wing postdiscal band and does not agree well with any *pryeri* subspecies ; the band should be wider, slightly sullied and indistinctly outlined.

EASTERN and S.E. CHINA, JAPAN.

### *N. pryeri jucundita* Fruhstorfer

*Neptis pryeri jucundita* Fruhstorfer, 1908c : 141. Formosa.
*Neptis pryeri jucundita* Fruhstorfer (syn. *formosana* Matsumura nom. nud.) ; Shirôzu, 1960 : 223, pl. 48, figs. 439–440 ♀, text-fig. 248 ♂ genitalia.

FORMOSA.

### *N. pryeri oberthueri* **ssp. n.**
(Text-fig. 92)

*Neptis pryeri arboretum* Fruhstorfer (*nec* Oberthür), 1913 : 609. Western China.
*Neptis lucilla-melanis* Oberthür, 1913 : 670, pl. 187, fig. 1822. Ta-Tsien-Lou. Aberration. ♂ type BMNH.

In both sexes nearest to ssp. *pryeri*, from which it differs, as pointed out by Fruhstorfer, in having narrower markings, particularly on the upper surface of the hind wing where the postdiscal band, which in ssp. *pryeri* consists of prominent, well-separated inwardly rounded spots, is reduced to a series of more or less sullied, rather linear dashes. On the under surface of the hind wing the subbasal streak, which in ssp. *pryeri* is developed into a wide, almost clear white area, is narrower and more sullied.

Holotype ♂. WESTERN CHINA : chasseurs indigènes des missionaires de Ta-Tsien-Lou, 1906 (ex Oberthür coll.).

Allotype ♀. 1910, otherwise same data as holotype.

Described from 36 ♂, 31 ♀ from many localities in Szechwan. Examples from CENTRAL CHINA show an approach to ssp. *pryeri*.

Oberthür used *melanis* for an infra-subspecific category, so the name is not available for the *pryeri* subspecies from Szechwan. It is curious that he attributed it to *N. lucilla* (recte *rivularis*), since its possession of a hindwing postdiscal band, albeit sullied and shifted out of its normal place, and of black subbasal spots on the under surface of the hind wing proclaim it to be unquestionably an aberration of *N. pryeri*.

### ***Neptis alwina*** (Bremer & Grey)

### ***Neptis alwina alwina*** (Bremer & Grey)
(Text-fig. 94)

*Limenitis alwina* Bremer & Grey ; 1852 : 59. Environs de Pekin.
*Limenitis alwina* Bremer & Grey ; Bremer & Grey, 1853 : 7, pl. 1, fig. 4.
*Neptis alwina alwina* (Bremer & Grey) Stichel, 1909 : 175.
*Neptis alwina subspecifica* Bryk, 1946 : 35. Korea. **syn. n.**

EASTERN SIBERIA (Ussuri), KOREA, NORTH, CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

### ***N. alwina kaempferi*** (de l'Orza)

*Limenitis kaempferi* de l'Orza, 1869 : 24. ♀ Japan.
*Neptis alwina kaempferi* (de l'Orza) Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53c.

Barely separable from preceding subspecies.
JAPAN.

### ***Neptis dejeani*** Oberthür
(Text-fig. 95)

*Neptis dejeani* Oberthür, 1894 : 15, pl. 7, fig. 61 [very poor]. Ta-Tsien-Lou (R. P. Dejean), Tse-Kou (R. P. Dubernard). ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis alwina dejeani* Oberthür ; Stichel, 1909 : 175, pl. 53b.

WESTERN CHINA (3 ♂, 3 ♀ Szechwan), S.W. CHINA (Yunnan, large series from many localities).

## ***PHAEDYMA*** C. Felder

### ***Phaedyma chinga*** **sp. n.**
(Pl. 2, fig. 18, Text-fig. 96)

♂ wing shape normal, fore wing length 35 mm. Venation near to *Ph. aspasia* (Leech), with vein 8 of the hind wing ending on the termen just below the apex, but the precostal vein is quite different, being long, oblique and curved distad. Upper surface of fore wing with yellow ' hockeystick ' markings, differing from all other species in having the upper postdiscal band

much enlarged, with its outer edge parallel to the termen as far as vein 8. On the upper surface of the hind wing the yellow discal band is obliterated above mid-space 5 by the very large grey speculum ; the postdiscal band is inwardly diffuse and brownish grey, as in the Chinese species of the *N. themis* and *N. thisbe* groups. On the under surface the fore wing upper postdiscal band is ochreous and barely contrasts with the ground colour ; the ' hockeystick ' is white, barely tinged with yellow. On the hind wing the area between the base and the discal band is pale ochreous, mottled with ochreous brown spots and patches in the cell and spaces 5, 6 and 7 ; the discal band is bluish white, is strongly bent inwards at vein 6 and extends to vein 8 ; the area between the discal and postdiscal bands is pale ochreous brown, with a central darker brown zigzag fascia which is inwardly edged with pale lavender, most noticeably at its upper end ; the dusky bluish white postdiscal band is narrow, crescentic and placed nearer the termen than usual, being separated, from the submarginal fascia only by a narrow crescentic brown line ; the marginal fascia is obsolete. The male clasp shows some affinities with *Ph. aspasia* and *N. beroe*, but possesses three peculiar features found in no other species of the tribe :

a. the down-turned subbasal process on the inside of the clasp, which is possibly homologous with the dorsal process found in some species.

b. the aborted terminal process curves outwards instead of inwards,

c. the absence of a division on the ventral margin between the harpe and the sacculus.

Holotype ♂. Central China : Ichang (ex Rothschild coll.). Unique. The species occupies an isolated position and is possibly a relict species on the verge of extinction.

### *Phaedyma aspasia* (Leech)

### *Ph. aspasia aspasia* (Leech)
(Text-fig. 97)

*Neptis aspasia* Leech, 1890 : 37. Chang Yang. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis aspasia* Leech ; Leech, 1892 : 193, pl. 18, fig. 5 ♂.
*Neptis aspasia* Leech ; Stichel, 1909 : 180, pl. 55c.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *aspasia* Leech ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

Central and Western China (Szechwan and N.W. Yunnan), ' French Indo-China ' (1 ♂). Tytler (1940 : 118) recorded a specimen from Htawgaw, N.E. Burma.

### *Ph. aspasia falda* ssp. n.

♂ differs from ssp. *aspasia* on the upper surface in having the fore wing streak beyond cell lightly whitened ; the lower part of the hind wing discal band, from mid-cell to dorsum, is white suffused round the edges with yellow scales and is a little wider, especially at its upper end ; the postdiscal band is narrower and is suffused with fuscous scales. On the under surface the ground colour is paler and yellower than in *aspasia*, the fore wing postdiscal spot in space 6 is smaller, and on the hind wing the greyish blue streaks astride the basal halves of veins 6, 7 and 8 are more prominent.

Holotype ♂. Bhutan : Wang du Potrang, 1.vii.1933 (*F. Ludlow & G. Sheriff*).

Described from 2 ♂ from Bhutan and 1 ♂ Assam, Dafla Hills, Apotani, 5000ft., 15.viii.1947. The latter specimen appears to be an albescent variety in which the cell streak, streak beyond cell and postdiscal spots in spaces 3 and 6 on the fore wing and the whole of the discal band on the hind wing are white suffused round the edges with yellow. As it, like the type, was taken at the height of the wet season it cannot be a seasonal form.

### *Phaedyma columella* (Cramer)

This species seems to be exceptionally susceptible in most parts of its range to local as well as seasonal influences, forms ranging from extreme ' wet season form ', with deep purple-brown under surface ground colour, to ' dry season form ', with ochreous under surface ground colour and much wider white markings, apparently occurring almost independently of season. For example, in early September, 1934, in North Bengal (Teesta Valley) I took a dry season form at a time of heat and high humidity, accompanied by daily torrential downpours, when only extreme wet season form should have been expected. In some areas a range of intermediates seems to occur almost throughout the year. A further feature in which the male shows unusual instability is the length of the hind wing discal band on the under surface ; it usually ends at vein 6 but may extend almost to vein 8. In some subspecies examples with an extended discal band occur more frequently than in others, but the feature is an unreliable subspecific character. Both these variable features make it difficult to delimit subspecies with any precision, and to this must be added the tendency of species which favour secondary growth and cultivation, of which *Ph. columella* is one, to spread rapidly wherever suitable conditions exist. With the increasing man-made expansion of suitable areas for colonization, subspecific boundaries are naturally blurred in continental areas. In island groups, such as the Philippines, successful invasions from one island to another must become more frequent and lead initially to mixed populations, such as appears to occur in Mindanao (see below), and ultimately to near stability. The larger the island the greater will be the number of such invasions, which will then meet few land barriers to their further spread. In small islands, like Camiguin de Mindanao, the chances of a stray butterfly making a successful landfall are reduced, and the very occasional introduction of a foreign strain may be followed by its absorption and total submergence in the native strain before further reinforcement arrives from overseas. This is probably the main reason why small islands, with evolution producing a quicker effect amongst their smaller populations, are able to develop and maintain local microsubspecies which differ markedly from the forms found in larger neighbouring territories. Good examples of this phenomenon in the Neptini are furnished in the S.E. Asian area by Camiguin de Mindanao, Tioman Is. and the islands of Paramalaya and in the Papuan subregion by Dampier Is.

### *Ph. columella columella* (Cramer)

*Papilio columella* Cramer, 1780 : 15, pl. 296, figs. A, B ♀. China.
*Acca columena* Hübner, 1819 : 44.
*Phaedyma columella tonkiniana* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 90, pl. 6, fig. 3 ♀. ♂♀ Tonkin. **syn. n.** Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella columella* (Cramer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella tonkiniana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.

South China, Hong Kong, Hainan, Tonkin.

### *Ph. columella ophiana* (Moore)
(Text-fig. 98)

*Neptis ophiana* Moore, 1872 : 561. Sikkim. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella ophiana* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.
*Neptis columella ophiana* Moore (syns. *martabana* Moore, *alesia* Fruhstorfer) ; Evans, 1932 : 164 *partim*, pl. 22.

Typically the fore wing streak beyond cell is larger and the hind wing discal and postdiscal bands are a little wider than in the corresponding seasonal forms of ssp. *martabana* (Moore), into which it merges southwards.

N.E. India to North Burma.

### *Ph. columella martabana* (Moore)

*Neptis martabana* Moore, 1881a : 310. ♂ Rangoon. Type BMNH. Wet season form.
*Phaedyma columella alesia* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 90. Siam, S. Annam. ♂ type Paris. Dry season form.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella martabana* (Moore) with fs. *martabana* Moore and *alesia* Fruhstorfer ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615, pl. 125e labelled ' *siamensis* '.

Burma, Siam, South Vietnam.

### *Ph. columella nilgirica* (Moore)

*Neptis nilgirica* Moore, 1888 : 353. Nilgiri District. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella nilgirica* Moore ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.
*Neptis columella nilgirica* Moore ; Evans, 1932 : 164.

The subbasal streak on the under surface of the hind wing is generally wider than in the preceding subspecies, but some examples are barely separable from ssp. *ophiana*.

South India.

### *Ph. columella binghami* Fruhstorfer

*Phaedyma columella binghami* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 90. Nicobar Is.
*Neptis columella kankena* Evans, 1912 : 577. ♀ Nicobars. **syn. n.** Type BMNH.
*Neptis jumbah binghami* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 609.
*Phaedyma columella kankena* (Evans) Fruhstorfer, 1915 : 747.
*Neptis columella kankena* Evans ; Evans, 1932 : 165.

I have already referred, under *N. jumbah*, to the confusion between that species and *Ph. columella* which beset Fruhstorfer. The former species does not occur in the Nicobars.

Nicobar Is.

### *Ph. columella singa* (Fruhstorfer)

*Andrapana columella singa* Fruhstorfer, 1899c : 286. ♂ Singapore. Type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella singa* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.

Doubtfully separable from intermediate seasonal forms of ssp. *martabana* ; extreme wet season forms with deep purple-brown under surface ground colour do not appear to occur.

Malaya, Sumatra.

### *Ph. columella parvimacula* (Pendlebury) **comb. n.**

*Neptis columella parvimacula* Pendlebury, 1933 : 395. '♂' *recte* ♀ Tioman Is. Type BMNH.

Tioman Is. (only the type).

### *Ph. columella bataviana* (Moore)

*Andrapana bataviana* Moore, 1899 : 225. ♂♀ Batavia, Java. Types BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella bataviana* (Moore) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615.
*Neptis columella bataviana* (Moore) ; Roepke, 1938 : 305, pl. 32, figs. 8 ♂, 9 ♀.

Java, Bali.

### *Ph. columella karimondjawae* (van Eecke) **comb. n.**

*Neptis columella karimondjawae* van Eecke, 1933 : 162. Karimon Djawa Is.

None in BMNH.

### *Ph. columella baweana* Fruhstorfer

*Phaedyma columella baweana* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 89, pl. 6, fig. 2 ♀. ♀ Bawean. Type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella baweana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 615, pl. 125f ♂♀.

Bawean.

### *Ph. columella kangeana* Fruhstorfer

*Phaedyma columella kangeana* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 89. ♂♀ Kangean. Types BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella kangeana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

The male holotype has the fore wing lower postdiscal band slightly wider than in ssp. *baweana*, but the female allotype does not differ at all from females of *baweana*. The subspecies is of very doubtful validity.

Kangean (only the types).

### *Ph. columella lombokiana* (Fruhstorfer)

*Andrapana columella lombokiana* Fruhstorfer, 1899c : 285. Lombok. ♂♀ types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella lombokiana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

Lombok, Sumbawa.

### *Ph. columella sumbana* Fruhstorfer

*Phaedyma columella sumbana* Fruhstorfer, 1904 : 314, pl. 9, fig. 6 ♀. ♂♀ Sumba. Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella sumbana* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616, pl. 125e.

SUMBA.

### *Ph. columella adonara* ssp. n.

In both sexes nearest to ssp. *lombokiana*, from which it differs in having narrower markings in both wet and dry season forms, the reduction being greatest in the fore wing lower postdiscal band and the hind wing discal band, which does not enter the base of space 3 even in the dry season form.

Holotype ♂. ADONARA Is. : xi.1891 (*W. Doherty*). Dry season form.

Allotype ♀. FLORES Is. : Larentuka, 1897 (*Everett*). Intermediate form.

Described from the types and 1 ♀ (wet season form) from LOMBLEM Is., v.1897 (*Everett*). This subspecies marks the easterly limit of the species in the LESSER SUNDA Is.

### *Ph. columella ophianella* (Staudinger)

*Neptis columella* var. *ophianella* Staudinger, 1889 : 65. Palawan.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella ophianella* Staudinger ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

PALAWAN.

### *Ph. columella eremita* C. & R. Felder

*Phaedyma eremita* C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 428. ♂♀ Luzon (Lorquin). Types BMNH.
*Phaedyma sarabaita* C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 428. ? Celebes. **syn. n.** ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella eremita* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella sarabaita* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

In the type of *sarabaita* the discal band ends on vein 6 on the under surface of the hind wing, whereas in *eremita* it continues almost full width to vein 7 with a further small spot in space 7. As already pointed out, the length of the hind wing discal band is variable in *Ph. columella*. I think it is probable that *sarabaita* came from Luzon.

LUZON. A single male from North Luzon (Trinidad District) has much narrower markings and resembles ssp. *soror* Semper.

### *Ph. columella guimarensis* (Fruhstorfer) comb. n.

*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella guimarensis* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616. Guimares.

None in BMNH. A male from NEGROS in coll. Jumalon, with the markings slightly narrower than in typical *eremita*, presumably belongs to this subspecies.

### *Ph. columella eumenaia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Phaedyma soror* Semper, 1889 : 143 *partim*, ♀ *nec* ♂, pl. 28, fig. 7 ♀. Mindoro.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella eumenaia* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616. Mindoro. The type appears to be the female figured by Semper.

MINDORO.

### *Ph. columella soror* Semper

*Phaedyma soror* Semper, 1889 : 143, pl. 28, fig. 6 ♂ Camotes, fig. 7 ♀ Mindoro. Mindoro, Camotes.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella soror* (Semper) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616. Restricted to Camotes.

None in BMNH. From LEYTE in coll. Jumalon.

### *Ph. columella angara* Semper

*Phaedyma angara* Semper, 1889 : 144, pl. 28, figs. 8 ♂, 9, 10 ♀. Camiguin de Mindanao and S.E. Mindanao.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella angara* (Semper) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

Semper's figures are of examples from the small island of Camiguin de Mindanao (lying off the north coast of Mindanao) and this should be regarded as the type locality. Examples from Mindanao generally have wider markings and belong to the next subspecies.

None in BMNH.

### *Ph. columella mesogaia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *columella mesogaia* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616. Mindanao.

Of this subspecies its author says (in translation) : ' the white transverse bands are still narrower than in *angara* and, in addition, rather yellowish '. This description would not apply to any of the examples in BMNH from Mindanao which, with one exception, are intermediate between ssp. *angara* and ssp. *soror*, though closer to the latter. The exception is an example which has the white markings almost as wide as ssp. *eremita* and is presumably similar to the examples from Mindanao which Semper (1889 : 143) recorded as *Phaedyma eremita*. Evidently the population of Mindanao is a mixed one, and the same may be the case in many of the other islands. I regard as typical of the Mindanao population examples which lie between *soror* and *angara*. The specimen from which Fruhstorfer described *mesogaia* appears to be an aberration or may represent an invading strain from Camiguin de Mindanao or some other neighbouring small island. The fact that Fruhstorfer's name does not refer to the usual form does not invalidate its use to designate the mixed population of Mindanao.

MINDANAO.

### *Phaedyma daria* C. & R. Felder

### *Ph. daria daria* C. & R. Felder

*Phaedyma daria* C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 428, pl. 56, figs. 5, 6 ♀. ♀ Celebes (Lorquin). Type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *daria daria* (Felder) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

North Celebes.

### *Ph. daria albescens* (Rothschild)

*Neptis albescens* Rothschild, 1892 : 438, pl. 7, fig. 3 ♂. South Celebes. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis albescens* var. *variabilis* Rothschild, 1892 : 438, pl. 7, figs. 1 ♂, 2♀. South Celebes. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *daria albescens* Rothschild (syn. *variabilis* Rothschild) ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 616.

South and Central Celebes.

### *Ph. daria hiereia* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *daria hiereia* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617. East Celebes.

None in BMNH.

### *Ph. daria osima* (Fruhstorfer) **comb. n.**

*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *daria osima* Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617. Sula Is.

Sula Is.

### *Phaedyma mimetica* (Grose Smith)
(Text-fig. 100)

*Neptis mimetica* Grose Smith, 1895 : 78. ♂♀ Timor. Types BMNH.
*Neptis mimetica* Grose Smith ; Grose Smith, 1899 : 6, pl. Neptis, 2, figs. 3, 4 ♀.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *mimetica* Grose Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

Replaces *Ph. columella* in Timor, but its specific status cannot be doubted.
Timor.

### The *Phaedyma amphion* complex

There are good grounds for regarding the five species which I include in this complex as comprising but a single species, since there is no evidence that any of its constituent forms overlap, except in the case of the taxa *keyensis* Klunder van Gijen and *nectens* de Nicéville, both from the Key Is. But in this case I do not accept the overlap without further evidence, as I feel tolerably certain that *keyensis* came not from Key but from some outlying island of the South Moluccas, such as the Watoe Bella Is. Had it really come from Key it is strange that it has never been found before or since, as this small group of islands has been extensively worked by a number of collectors, including Kühn who lived there for at least 9 years (de Nicéville & Kühn, 1898 : 254).

I prefer to divide the complex into five species since:—

a. this emphasises the distinctive characters, which are more comprehensive than the few selected for my key, of the assemblages of subspecies found in each of the five main zoogeographic divisions of the Papuan subregion.

b. I think that differentiation has proceeded so far that interbreeding between any of these assemblages would be unlikely in nature.

c. it involves minimum interference to the arrangement made by previous authors, notably by Fruhstorfer (1913, *in* Seitz).

### *Phaedyma amphion* (Linnaeus)

### *Ph. amphion polion* (Grose Smith) **comb. n.**

*Neptis polion* Grose Smith, 31 Jan. 1900 : 14, pl. Neptis 4, figs. 4, 5 ♂, 6 ♀. Buru.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *nerio* de Nicéville, 15 Apr. 1900 : 167, pl. DD, fig. 11 ♀. ♀ Kayeli in Buru. **syn. n.**
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *amphion nerio* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

Buru.

### *Ph. amphion amphion* (Linnaeus)
(Text-fig. 99)

*Papilio amphion* Linnaeus, 1758 : 486. Hab. in Indiis.
*Papilio heliodora* Cramer, 1779 : 35, pl. 212, figs. E, F. Amboina.
*Papilio pellucidus* Goeze, 1779 : 120.
*Papilio heliodorus* Cramer ; Herbst, 1798 : 100, pl. 241, figs. 1, 2.
*Nymphalis helicopis* Godart, 1823 : 431. Ile d'Amboine.
*Limenitis melaleuca* Boisduval, 1832 : 131. Amboine et Rawack.
*Phaedyma heliodora* (Cramer) C. Felder, 1861 : 31.
*Athyma cerne* Butler, 1866 : 99. Amboina. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *amphion amphion* (Linnaeus) (syns. *heliodora* Cramer, *pellucidus* Goeze *heliodorus* Herbst, *heliocopis* [misspelling] Godart, *melaleuca* Boisduval, *cerne* Butler), Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

South Moluccas (Amboina, Ceram, Saparua, Gisser).

### *Ph. amphion keyensis* (Klunder van Gijen) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Neptis keyensis* Klunder van Gijen, 1912 : 43, pl. 4 ♂♀. Key Is. [? loc. err.].

None in BMNH.

### *Phaedyma heliopolis* C. & R. Felder

Dimorphic throughout the North Moluccas. The typical dimorph f. *heliopolis*, with narrow white markings and very dark under surface ground colour, occurs unchanged throughout the group (except that there are no examples in BMNH from Morotai). The other dimorph, with wider white markings and paler under surface ground colour, varies geographically. In Obi f. *graciella* has very wide white markings and the under surface ground colour is markedly paler. In Ternate f. *ternatensis* is intermediate in all respects. In Batjan, Halmahera and Morotai

f. *bata* has white markings and under surface ground colour which approach f. *heliopolis* quite closely. The three forms constitute a graded series approaching f. *heliopolis* in approximately equal steps. The dimorphism shows a striking parallel with the more complicated polymorphism shown by *P. venilia* in the same group. It is just possible that *Ph. heliopolis* is also polymorphic, but the evidence in BMNH is confined to only two specimens which may be wrongly labelled.

### ***Ph. heliopolis heliopolis*** C. & R. Felder
(Pl. 3, fig. 28)

*Phaedyma heliopolis* C. & R. Felder, 1867 : 427. ♂♀ Halmaheira, Dodinga (Lorquin). ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis heliopolis* (Felder) Grose Smith, 1900 : 13, pl. Neptis 4, figs. 1, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.
*Phaedyma heliopolis* ♀ f. *amydra* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 383. Type Paris. Minor variety of typical dimorph with the white markings a little narrower than usual.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *heliopolis* (Felder) with f. *amydra* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618.

I name the broad-banded dimorph f. *bata* **f. n.** (Pl. 3, fig. 29).

In both sexes on the upper surface the fore wing upper and lower postdiscal bands are a little wider and the hind wing discal band is nearly half as wide again as in f. *heliopolis*, and the veins crossing this band are not nearly so heavily dark-dusted. On the under surface the ground colour is a little lighter than in f. *heliopolis*, and on the hind wing the discal fascia, postdiscal band, submarginal fascia and marginal fascia are all more prominent.

Holotype ♂. Morty Is. (Morotai) : xi.1898 (*Dumas*).

Allotype ♀. Same data as the holotype.

Described from 1 ♂, 3 ♀ Morotai, ♂ Halmahera, ♀ Batjan, ♀ Obi [? loc. err.].

### ***Ph. heliopolis ternatensis*** **ssp. n.**
(Pl. 3, fig. 30)

Dimorphic in both sexes, one dimorph being f. *heliopolis* the other f. *ternatensis* **f. n.**, which is intermediate in all respects between f. *bata* and f. *graciella*.

Holotype ♂. Ternate : v.1897 (*I. Z. Kannegieter*).

Allotype ♀. Ternate : i–iii.1896 (*A. W. Mucks*).

Described, from 3 ♂ 2 ♀ from Ternate and ♂ Halmahera [? loc. err.].

### ***Ph. heliopolis graciella*** Fruhstorfer **stat. n.**
(Pl. 3, fig. 31)

*Phaedyma shepherdi graciella* Fruhstorfer, 1904 : 313, pl. 9, fig. 5 ♀. ♀ Obi. Type Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi graziella* [misspelling] (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618, pl. 125g ♀.

Obi.

### *Phaedyma shepherdi* (Moore)

### *Ph. shepherdi donata* Fruhstorfer

*Phaedyma shepherdi donata* Fruhstorfer, 1904 : 313, pl. 9, fig. 3 ♂. ♂♀ Waigiu. Types Paris.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi donata* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618.

Waigiu.

### *Ph. shepherdi damia* Fruhstorfer

*Phaedyma shepherdi damia* Fruhstorfer, 1905c : 100. German New Guinea. ♀ type BMNH.
*Phaedyma shepherdi mastusia* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 385. ♀ Dorey, Dutch New Guinea. **syn. n.**
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi damia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618, pl. 125g ♂♀.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi mastusia* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618.
*Phaedyma shepherdi ahas* Fruhstorfer, 1915 : 747. Yule Is. **syn. n.**
*Neptis shepherdi mucia* Hulstaert, 1924 : 79. ♂ Merauke, Dutch New Guinea. **syn. n.**

The white to greenish white markings average a shade narrower than in ssp. *donata*, but the subspecies is doubtfully valid.

New Guinea (large series from all parts, including Yule Is.), D'Entrecasteaux Is., Trobriand Is., Woodlark Is.

### *Ph. shepherdi astraea* (Butler)

*Athyma astraea* Butler, 1866 : 99. Aru Is.
*Neptis astraea* (Butler) Grose Smith, 1900 : 15, pl. Neptis 5, figs. 5, 6 ♂.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi astraea* (Butler); Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618.

Aru Is.

### *Ph. shepherdi rothschildi* **nom. n.**

*Neptis shepherdi reducta* Rothschild, 1915b : 207. ♂♀ Dampier Is. ♀ type BMNH. [Praeocc. by *Neptis mahendra reducta* Fruhstorfer, 1908a.]

Dampier Is. A single female from Rook Is. is intermediate between this subspecies and ssp. *damia*.

### *Ph. shepherdi latifasciata* (Butler)

*Neptis latifasciata* Butler, 1875 : 4. Queensland. ♀ type BMNH.
*Phaedyma shepherdi latifasciata* (Butler) Waterhouse, 1932 : 82.

Northern Queensland. Waterhouse gives its range as Cape York to Cairns.

### *Ph. shepherdi shepherdi* (Moore)

*Neptis shepherdi* Moore, 1858 : 8, pl. 50, fig. 1. New South Wales. ♂ type BMNH labelled ' Moreton Bay ' (Southern Queensland).
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi shepherdi* Moore Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618.
*Phaedyma shepherdi shepherdi* (Moore) Waterhouse, 1932 : 82, pl. 12, fig. 4.

Southern Queensland. Waterhouse gives its range as Manning River to Mackay.

### *Ph. shepherdi nectens* (de Nicéville)

*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *nectens* de Nicéville, 1897b : 548, pl. 1, fig. 3 ♀. Ké Islands.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi nectens* de Nicéville ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 618.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *shepherdi expectata* (Fruhstorfer), 1913 : 618. Sula Is. [loc. err.]. **syn. n.** ♀ type Berlin.

Key Is.

### *Ph. shepherdi gregalis* (Joicey & Noakes) **comb. n.**

*Neptis shepherdi gregalis* Joicey & Noakes, 1915 : 192, pl. 26, fig. 5 ♂. ♂♀ Biak. Types BMNH.

Schouten Is. (Biak).

### *Ph. shepherdi maculosa* (Joicey & Talbot) **comb. & stat. n.**

*Neptis maculosa* Joicey & Talbot, 1922a : 351. Mefor Is. ♀ type BMNH.

Mefor Is.

### *Phaedyma ampliata* (Butler)

*Neptis ampliata* Butler, 1882 : 42. New Britain. ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis eblis* Butler, 1882 : 43. New Britain. **stat. n.** ♀ type BMNH. ♀ dimorph with obsolete markings.
*Neptis eblis* Butler ; Grose Smith & Kirby, 1895 : 1, pl. Neptis 1, figs. 1, 2.
*Neptis fiscizonata* [misspelling] Ribbe (*nec* Butler), 1898 : 122.
*Neptis eblis* Butler ; Ribbe, 1898 : 122.
*Neptis eleuthera* Grose Smith, 1899 : 9, pl. Neptis 3, figs. 3, 4 ♀. Stephansort, German New Guinea [loc. err.]. **syn. n.** ♀ type BMNH.
*Neptis pisias fissizonata* Pagenstecher (*nec* Butler), 1900 : 85.
*Neptis ampliata* Butler ; Pagenstecher, 1900 : 86, pl. 1, fig. 6 '♂' *recte* ♀.
*Phaedyma fissizonata lydda* Fruhstorfer, 1908a : 380. Neu-Pommern, Neu-Lauenburg. **syn. n.**
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *ampliata ampliata* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *ampliata eleuthera* Grose Smith ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *fissizonata lydda* (Fruhstorfer) Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *eblis eblis* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

Hitherto *eblis* has been regarded as a distinct species. Apart from the discal and postdiscal markings being obsolete it is marked exactly as *ampliata*, of which it is unquestionably a dimorph, apparently confined to the female sex and considerably outnumbering the typical form (in BMNH there are 17 ♀ f. *eblis* and only 4 ♀ f. *ampliata* as well as 14 ♂ f. *ampliata*). Ribbe (1898) recorded males of *eblis*, saying that they resembled the female but were smaller. However, in view of his (and Pagenstecher's) apparent inability to recognize the sexes of f. *ampliata*, his statement cannot be accepted at face value.

The confusion between *ampliata* and *fissizonata* was due to this inability on the part of Ribbe and Pagenstecher, who recorded ♂ f. *ampliata* as *fissizonata* and ♀ f. *ampliata* as *ampliata* without distinction of the sexes (Pagenstecher figured a female *ampliata* as the male from an example sent him as such by Ribbe). Fruhstorfer added to the confusion by giving the supposed '*fissizonata*' the subspecific name

*lydda*. His practice of naming butterflies which he had not himself seen was, to say the least, regrettable, and has led to much confusion in other instances.

Grose Smith's record from New Guinea is certainly wrong. Many of the 19th and early 20th century specimens in BMNH, particularly from the Papuan subregion, are undoubtedly wrongly labelled, whilst other labels of doubtful validity make it difficult to fix with any certainty the exact range of forms occurring in this area.

Bismarck Archipelago.

### *Phaedyma fissizonata* (Butler)

### *Ph. fissizonata pisias* (Godman & Salvin)

*Neptis pisias* Godman & Salvin, 1888 : 98. Solomon Is., Alu Is., Fauro Is. ♂♀ types BMNH.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *fissizonata pisias* Godman & Salvin ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

Solomon Is. (Bougainville, Shortland Is., Fauro, Choiseul, Sta. Isabel). Typically the postdiscal band on the upper surface of the hind wing is obsolescent ; in examples from Treasury Is. (a small island south of the Shortland group) it is usually obsolete.

### *Ph. fissizonata fissizonata* (Butler)

*Neptis fissizonata* Butler, 1882 : 43. Solomon Is. ♂ type BMNH.
*Neptis fissizonata* Butler ; Grose Smith & Kirby, 1895 : 2, pl. Neptis 1, figs. 3, 4.
*Neptis* (*Phaedyma*) *fissizonata fissizonata* Butler ; Fruhstorfer, 1913 : 617.

The postdiscal band on the upper surface of the hind wing consists of well-marked, though sullied, and almost rounded spots.

Solomon Is. (Guadalcanar, Florida Is., Savo Is.).

### *Ph. fissizonata vella* ssp. n.
(Pl. 2, fig. 19)

In both sexes on the upper surface of the fore wing the postdiscal spots in spaces 2, 3, 5 and 6 are wider than in the two preceding subspecies, the spot in 3 being only narrowly separated from the streak beyond cell ; the submarginal series is well-marked and almost pure white, even in examples in which the discal and postdiscal markings are pale green. On the upper surface of the hind wing the discal band is also wider, and the postdiscal band of sullied whitish bars is rather intermediate between the obsolescent band of ssp. *pisias* and the rounded spots of ssp. *fissizonata*. On the under surface the ground colour is of a slightly paler, more greyish brown. Examples with pale green instead of the usual white markings occur more frequently than in any of the preceding forms of the *amphion* complex, and the types are of this colour.

Holotype ♂. Solomon Is. : Vella Lavella, 1907–1908 (ex Oberthür coll.).

Allotype ♀. Same data as holotype.

Described from 4♂, 12♀ Vella Lavella, 7♂, 2♀ Gizo Is., 1♂, 4♀ Ranonga (Ganonga), 1♂, 1♀ without locality. Examples from New Georgia and Rendova Is. show an approach to ssp. *pisias*, but are nearer to ssp. *vella* under which they are provisionally placed

### *Ph. fissizonata viridens* ssp. n.
(Pl. 2, fig. 20)

♀ smaller than the preceding subspecies, with fore wing length 30 mm. On the upper surface the markings are pale green of a deeper shade than ever occurs in other forms of the *amphion* complex. On the fore wing the cell streak is reduced to a single small green spot at cell-end (as in *Ph. amphion*), but the streak beyond cell is only a little smaller than in ssp. *fissizonata* ; the postdiscal markings are as in *fissizonata*, but the submarginal series is prominent and irregular, the part below vein 4 being inclined inwards and the spot in space 6 slightly shifted in. On the hind wing the discal band is outwardly slightly concave and the veins crossing it are blackened, though not nearly so heavily as in the preceding subspecies ; the postdiscal band is obsolete except for a small green spot in space 5. The under surface is entirely different to the preceding subspecies, showing an unexpected reversion to the pattern of *Ph. shepherdi*. The ground colour is pale brown, with the base of the forewing costa pale buff. The fore wing cell streak is rather weakly indicated and is divided in the middle. On the hind wing the discal band ends on vein 6 ; the postdiscal band consists of narrow crescents and in spaces 3 and 4 there are darker brown blotches between the discal and postdiscal bands, which are continued distad by brown shading along vein 4 into the outer part of space 3, exactly as in *shepherdi*.

Holotype ♀. Solomon Is. : San Christoval, iv–v.1908 (*A. S. Meek*). One other female with same data.

The subspecies is strikingly different from those found in the rest of the Solomon Is., and the resemblance on the under surface to the forms of the complex found in New Guinea and N.E. Australia suggests that San Christoval has undergone a prolonged period of isolation from the rest of the group during which an ancestral form has been able to survive with little change. The subspecies is possibly worthy of species rank. There are no examples in BMNH from the large and little-known island of Malaita ; it is conceivable that a form linking *viridens* with the other subspecies may be found there.

## *ALDANIA* Moore

Judging by the male genitalia the two species in the genus are not closely related to one another.

### *Aldania raddei* (Bremer)
(Text-fig. 74)

*Diadema raddei* Bremer, 1861 : 467. Bureja-Gebirge.
*Aldania raddei* (Bremer) Moore, 1896 : 46.
*Neptis raddei* (Bremer) Stichel, 1909 : 180, pl. 55d.

Eastern Siberia (a very large series of males ; no females).

### *Aldania imitans* (Oberthür) comb. n.
(Text-fig. 75)

*Neptis imitans* Oberthür, 1897 : 192, text-fig. 11 ♂. Tse-Kou. ♂ type BMNH.
*Hestina namoides* de Nicéville, 1900 : 166, pl. DD, fig. 10 ♂. Tse-Kou, Western China. **? syn. n.**
*Neptis imitans* Oberthür ; Oberthür, 1916 : 42, pl. 409, fig. 3507.
*Neptis imitans* Oberthür ; Gaede, 1930 : 197, pl. 12b.

Western China (Szechwan and N.W. Yunnan).

LIST OF NEW NAMES

*Pantoporia venilia louisa* **ssp. n.** . . . Louisiade Archipelago.
*Pantoporia consimilis vulcanica* **ssp. n.** . . Vulcan Is., also Eastern New Guinea and the d'Entrecasteaux Is.
*Pantoporia consimilis biaka* **ssp. n.** . . . Schouten Is.
*Pantoporia consimilis arula* **ssp. n.** . . . Aru Is.
*Pantoporia consimilis novahibernica* **ssp. n.** . Bismarck Archipelago.
*Pantoporia hordonia dora* **ssp. n.** . . . Borneo.
*Pantoporia sandaka davidsoni* **ssp. n.** . . South India, also N.E. India, Burma, Siam, Hainan.
*Pantoporia sandaka ferrari* **ssp. n.** . . . Andaman Is.
*Pantoporia epira luzonensis* **ssp. n.** . . . Luzon.
*Pantoporia aurelia boma* **ssp. n.** . . . Burma, also Siam.
*Pantoporia antara sulana* **ssp. n.** . . . Sula Is.
*Pantoporia mysia mira* **ssp. n.** . . . . Morotai Is.
*Neptis praslini meforensis* **ssp. n.** . . . Mefor Is.
*Neptis clinioides gunongensis* **ssp. n.** . . . Malaya.
*Neptis clinioides luca* **ssp. n.** . . . . Java, also Bali.
*Neptis clinia phrasylas* **ssp. n.** . . . . Java.
*Neptis hylas ankana* **ssp. n.** . . . . Kangean Is.
*Neptis ida kalidupa* **ssp. n.** . . . . Toekan Besi Is.
*Neptis yerburii pandoces* **ssp. n.** . . . Sikkim, also Assam, North Burma, West Siam.
*Neptis soma shirozui* **ssp. n.** . . . . Formosa.
*Neptis soma butleri* **nom. n.** pro *yerburii* Auctt. *nec* Butler . . . . . N.W. Himalayas.
*Neptis soma palnica* **ssp. n.** . . . . South India.
*Neptis nata peilei* **ssp. n.**. . . . . N.W. Himalayas.
*Neptis nata evansi* **ssp. n.** . . . . Andaman Is.
*Neptis nata smedleyi* **ssp. n.** . . . . Mentawi Is.
*Neptis pampanga dormida* **ssp. n.** . . . Mindoro.
*Neptis mahendra ursula* **ssp. n.** . . . N.W. Yunnan.
*Neptis sunica* **sp. n.** . . . . . Palawan.
*Neptis leucoporos niasica* **ssp. n.** . . . Nias.
*Neptis vikasi ragusa* **ssp. n.** . . . . Sumatra.
*Neptis vikasi sabanga* **ssp. n.** . . . . Pulo Weh.
*Neptis vikasi norica* **ssp. n.** . . . . Mentawi Is.
*Neptis harita mingia* **ssp. n.** . . . . Sumatra, also Borneo.
*Neptis ilira cindia* **ssp. n.** . . . . North Borneo, also N.E. India, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Sumatra.
*Neptis ilira ria* **ssp. n.** . . . . . Java.
*Neptis sankara peninsularis* **ssp. n.** . . . Malaya.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Neptis nashona chapa* **ssp. n.** . . . . | Tonkin. |
| *Neptis namba leechi* **ssp. n.** . . . . | Western China. |
| *Neptis zaida baileyi* **ssp. n.** . . . . | Nepal. |
| *Neptis armandia manardia* **ssp. n.** . . . | N.W. Yunnan. |
| *Neptis narayana dubernardi* **ssp. n.** . . . | N.W. Yunnan. |
| *Neptis themis muri* **ssp. n.** . . . . | North China. |
| *Neptis rivularis sinta* **ssp. n.** . . . . | Western China. |
| *Neptis pryeri oberthueri* **ssp. n.** . . . | Western China. |
| *Phaedyma chinga* **sp. n.** . . . . . | Central China |
| *Phaedyma aspasia falda* **ssp. n.** . . . | Bhutan, also Assam. |
| *Phaedyma columella adonara* **ssp. n.** . . . | Flores and Adonara Is., also Lomblem Is. |
| *Phaedyma heliopolis heliopolis* f. *bata* **f. n.** . . | Morotai Is., also Halmahera and Batjan. |
| *Phaedyma heliopolis ternatensis* **ssp. n.** and **f. n.** . | Ternate Is. |
| *Phaedyma shepherdi rothschildi* **nom. n.** pro *reducta* Rothschild praeocc . . . . | Dampier Is. |
| *Phaedyma fissizonata vella* **ssp. n.** . . . | Vella Lavella, also Gizo and Ganonga Is. |
| *Phaedyma fissizonata viridens* **ssp. n.** . . | San Christoval. |

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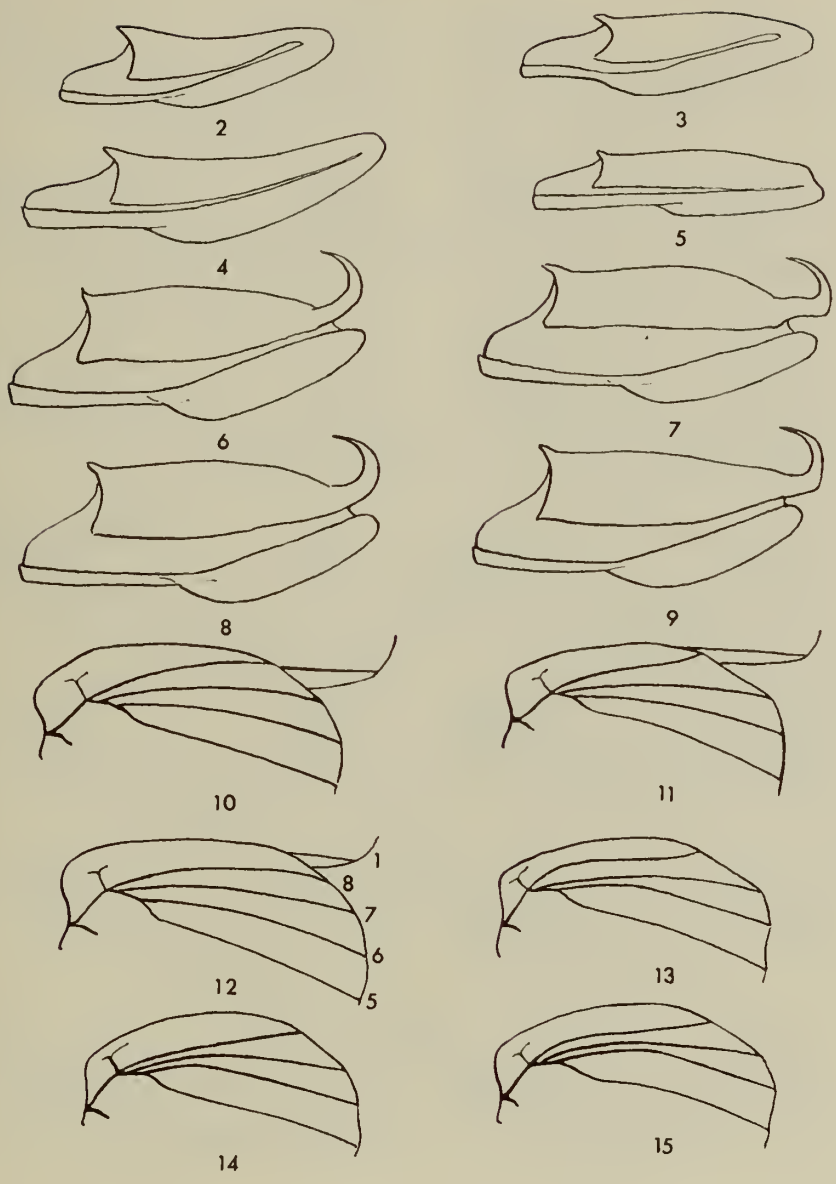
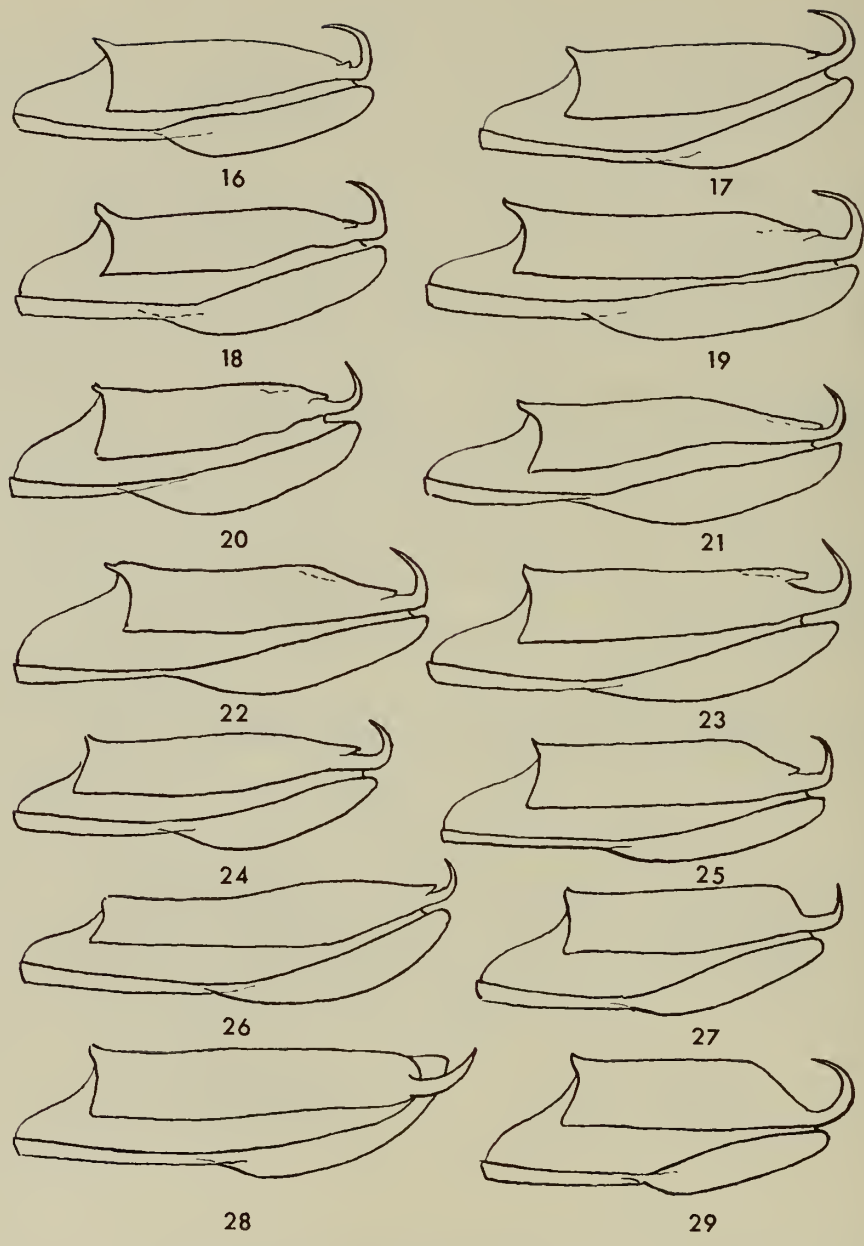
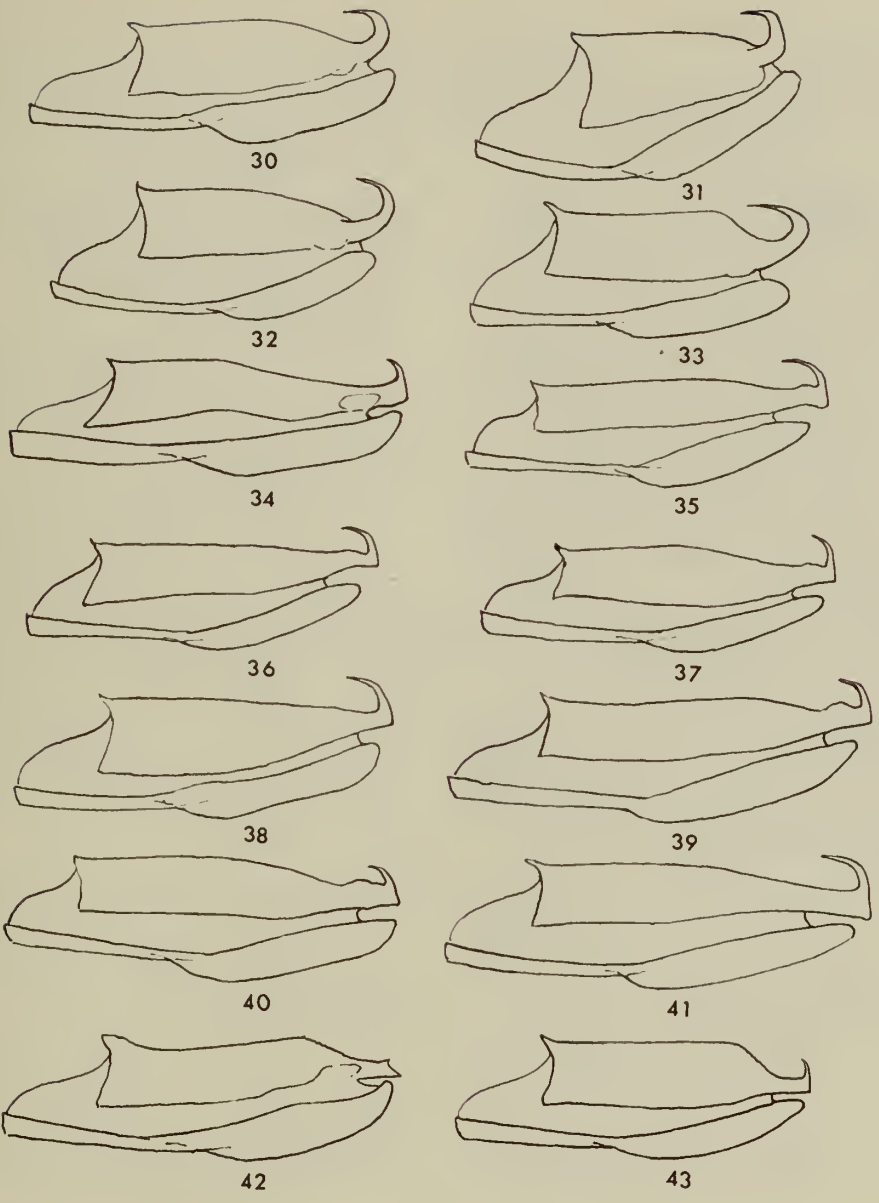


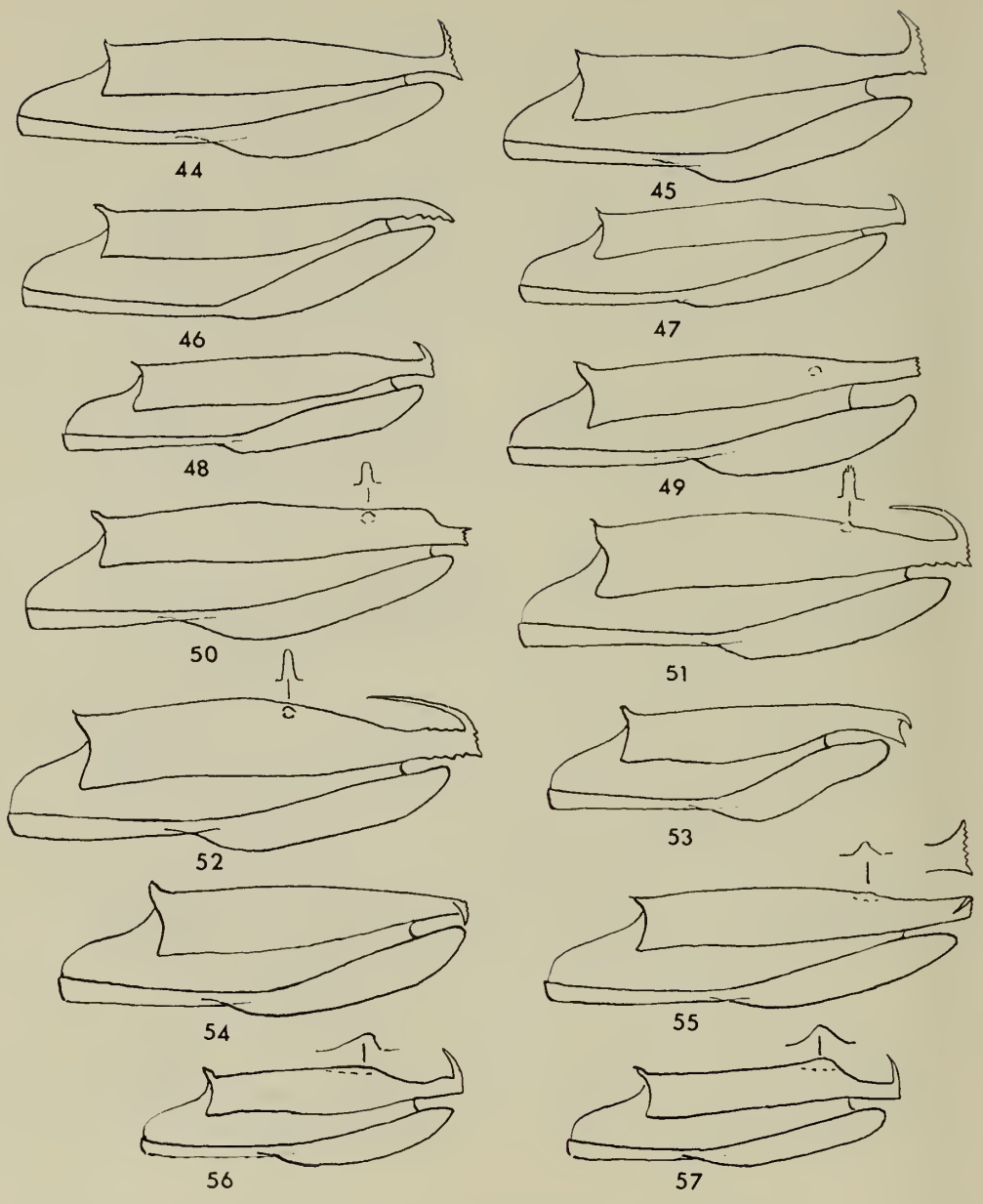

FIGS. 2–15. Right clasp of : 2, *Pantoporia sandaka sandaka* (Butler) ; 3, *Lasippa tiga siaka* (Moore) ; 4, *L. viraja viraja* (Moore) ; 5, *L. pata semperi* (Moore) ; 6, *Neptis brebissonii brebissonii* (Boisduval) ; 7, *N. satina* Grose Smith ; 8, *N. praslini staudingereana* de Nicéville ; 9, *N. nausicaa nausicaa* de Nicéville ; part of ♂ hind wing venation of ; 10, *N. nausicaa nausicaa* de Nicéville ; 11, *N. praslini praslini* (Boisduval) ; 12, *N. praslini dorcas* Grose Smith ; 13, *N. vikasi* Horsfield ; 14, *N. harita* Moore ; 15, *N. omeroda* Moore.



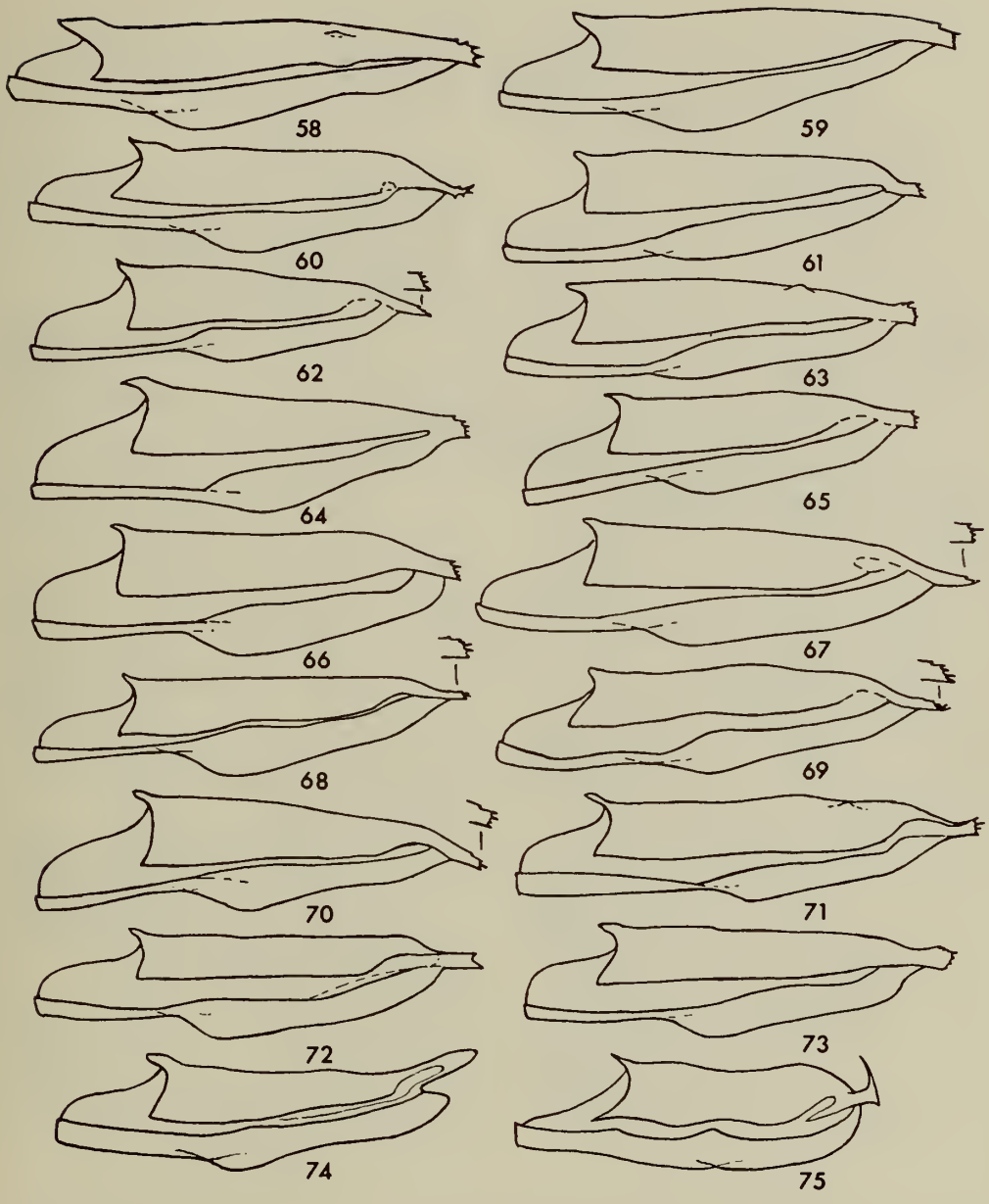

FIGS. 16–29. Right clasp of : 16, *Neptis clinia susruta* Moore ; 17, *N. clinioides gunongensis* ssp. n. ; 18, *N. harita mingia* ssp. n. ; 19, *N. ilira cindia* ssp. n. ; 20, *N. omeroda omeroda* Moore ; 21, *N. omeroda kahoga* Fruhstorfer ; 22, *N. vikasi sabanga* ssp. n. ; 23, *N. pseudovikasi* (Moore) ; 24, *N. vibusa* Semper ; 25, *N. nitetis nitetis* Hewitson ; 26, *N. celebica celebica* (Moore) ; 27, *N. miah batara* Moore ; 28, *N. noyala ikedai* Shirôzu ; 29, *N. duryodana nesia* Fruhstorfer.



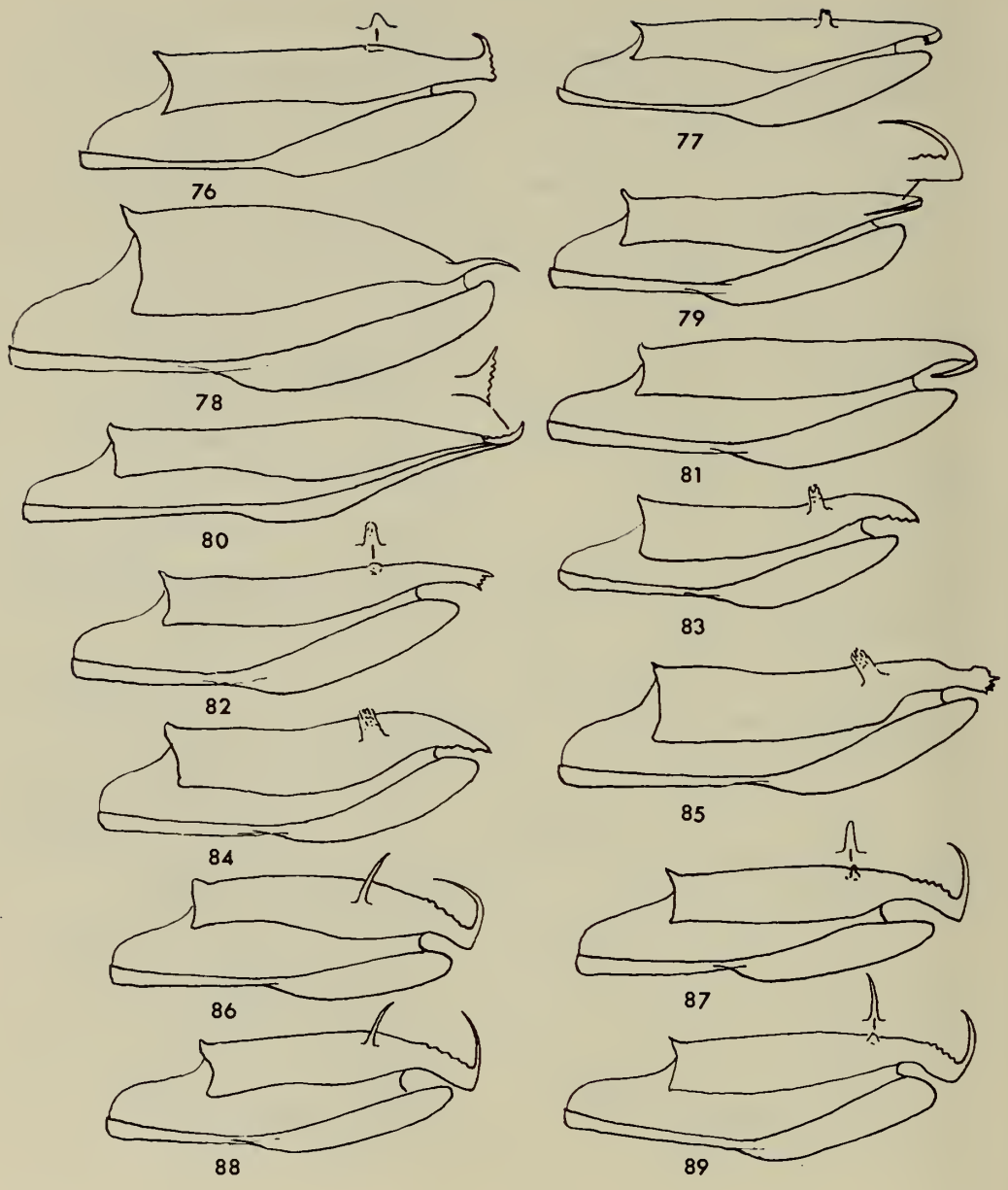

FIGS. 30–43. Right clasp of : 30, *Neptis yerburii capnodes* Fruhstorfer ; 31, *N. mindorana pseudosoma* Moore ; 32, *N. sappho astola* Moore ; 33, *N. gracilis* Kirsch ; 34, *N. soma palnica* ssp. n. ; 35, *N. soma soma* Moore ; 36, *N. nata hampsoni* Moore ; 37, *N. pampanga dormida* ssp. n. ; 38, *N. sunica* sp. n. ; 39, *N. reducta* Fruhstorfer ; 40, *N. mahendra mahendra* Moore ; 41, *N. mahendra extensa* Leech ; 42, *N. leucoporos leucoporos* Fruhstorfer ; 43, *N. leucoporos cresina* Fruhstorfer.



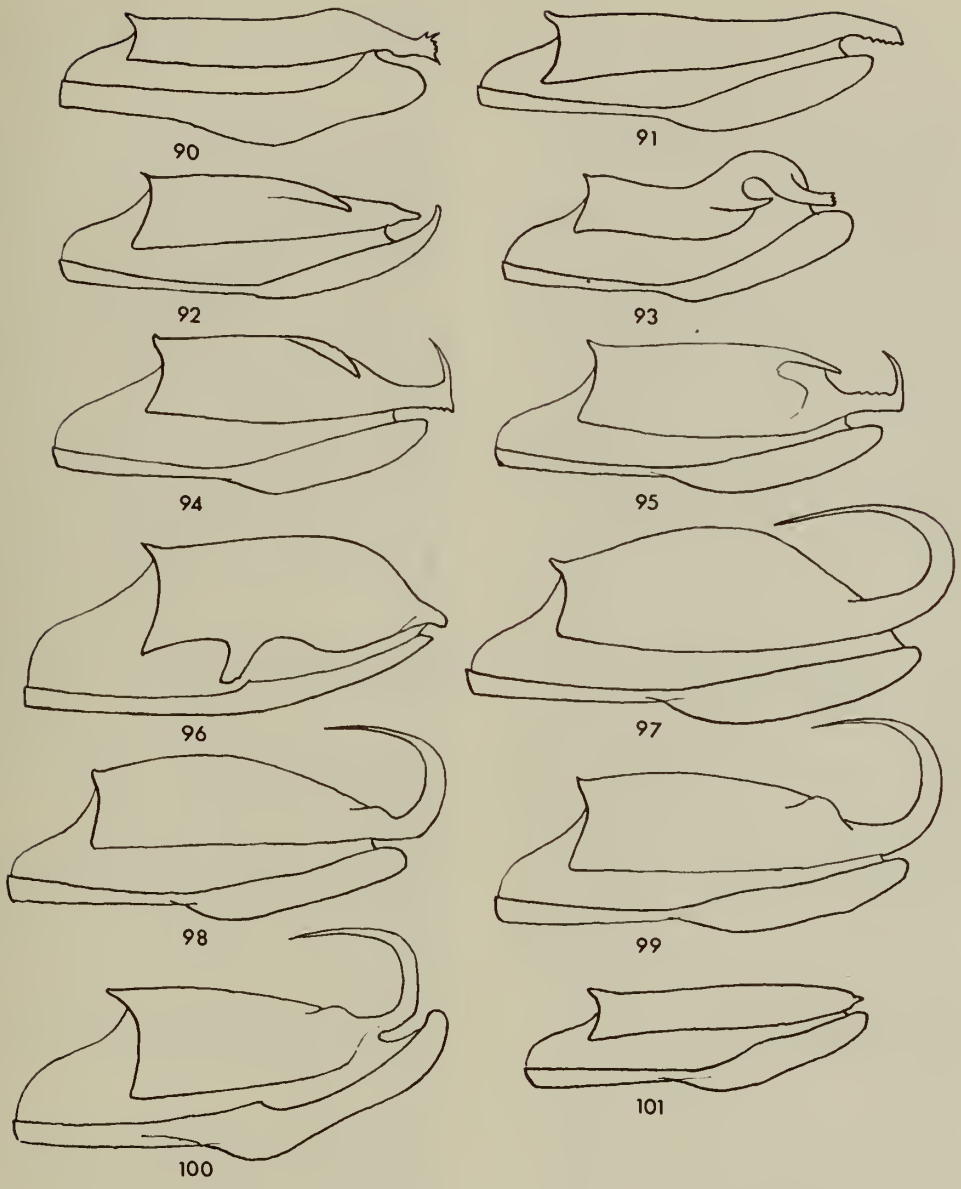

FIGS. 44–57. Right clasp of : 44, *Neptis sankara sankara* (Kollar) ; 45, *N. philyra philyra* (Ménétriés) ; 46, *N. speyeri genulfa* Oberthür ; 47, *N. cartica cartica* Moore ; 48, *N. magadha charon* Butler ; 49, *N. nashona nashona* Swinhoe ; 50, *N. anjana hyria* Fruhstorfer ; 51, *N. zaida zaida* Westwood ; 52, *N. thestias* Leech ; 53, *N. antilope* Leech ; 54, *N. sylvana sylvana* Oberthür ; 55, *N. meloria* Oberthür ; 56, *N. armandia armandia* (Oberthür) ; 57, *N. hesione hesione* Leech.




FIGS. 58–75. Right clasp of : 58, 59, *Neptis ananta chinensis* Leech ; 60, 61, *N. ananta lucida* Lee ; 62, *N. ananta learmondi* Tytler ; 63, 64, 65, *N. ananta ochracea* Evans ; 66, *ananta ananta* Moore ; 67, 68, *N. namba leechi* ssp. n. ; 69, 70, 71, *N. namba namba* Tytler ; 72, 73, *N. taiwana* Fruhstorfer ; 74, *Aldania raddei* (Bremer) ; 75, *A. imitans* (Oberthür).




FIGS. 76–89. Right clasp of : 76, *Neptis radha radha* Moore ; 77, *N. narayana narayana* Moore ; 78, *N. beroe* Leech ; 79, *N. cydippe cydippe* Leech ; 80, *N. arachne arachne* Leech ; 81, *N. manasa manasa* Moore ; 82, *N. nycteus* de Nicéville ; 83, *N. yunnana yunnana* Oberthür ; 84, *N. thisbe obscurior* Oberthür ; 85, *N. thisbe dilutior* Oberthür ; 86, *N. themis themis* Leech ; 87, *N. thetis* Leech ; 88, *N. themis theodora* var. *sylvarum* Oberthür ; 89, *N. nemorum nemorum* Oberthür.




FIGS. 90–101. Right clasp of : 90, *Neptis divisa* Oberthür ; 91, *N. rivularis insularum* Fruhstorfer ; 92, *N. pryeri oberthueri* ssp. n. ; 93, *N. philyroides philyroides* Staudinger; 94, *N. alwina alwina* (Bremer & Grey) ; 95, *N. dejeani* Oberthür ; 96, *Phaedyma chinga* sp. n. ; 97, *Ph. aspasia aspasia* (Leech) ; 98, *Ph. columella ophiana* (Moore) ; 99, *Ph. amphion amphion* (Linnaeus) ; 100, *Ph. mimetica* (Grose Smith) ; 101, *Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer.

## INDEX

(Infra-subspecific names, synonyms, preoccupied names, nomina nuda and misspellings are in *italics*)